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VOL. XXIII NO. 84 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

POLICE RAID E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION

But Soon Discover Their Mistake

American Exchange Also Raided

LATHI CHARGE AND MASS ARRESTS

Rs. 15,000 & Cartloads Of Papers Bagged

The biggest offensive against gambling in the city was carried out by the Crime Branch of the City Police on Tuesday evening, resulting in the arrest of 270 men who were doing business in "Teji Mandi" in the American Cotton Exchange.

Rs. 15,000 Taken Charge Of

The police also took charge of over Rs. 15,000 in cash and cartloads of books and papers seized from the persons arrested and from the offices on the first, second and third floors of the building in which the Exchange is situated.

A Lathi Charge

The raiding party created a panic by entering the premises of the East India Cotton Association where genuine business in cotton was going on at the time. Their entrance was resisted by the watchmen, but the police effected a lathi charge and entered. Three Bhiyas who were at the gates received injuries.

Made A Mistake

Some members of the E.I.C.A. were arrested by the raiding party, but Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, a Director of the Association pointed out to the police that they had made a mistake.

At American Exchange

The warrant was issued to raid the premises of the American Cotton Exchange. As soon as the mistake was discovered the police entered Babu Gangadas Hall and raided the American Cotton Exchange.

It appears that at about 4 p.m. Inspector Gawde, and several police officers drafted from various sections, with about 100 constables, entered New Sutta Gully, and attempted to raid the East India Cotton Exchange. This created a panic and great sensation in the bazar, as the Association is a legalised body doing business in Cotton. The Bhayias posted at the gate of the Association resisted the entrance of the police and there was a lathi charge in which they received injuries. The hue and cry that was raised brought the Directors on the scene and very soon the police discovered that they were in the wrong place.

Superintendent Roy, Smith came on the scene and ordered the men to release those members of the E.I. Cotton Association whom the police had taken in custody and ordered his men to raid the American Cotton Exchange.

LATHI CHARGE

The commotion that was going on in the premises of the E.I.C.A. gave ample time for the members of the American Cotton Exchange to seek shelter, but Inspector Raje with a number of constables had posted himself at the gate of the American Cotton Exchange and as the members of that Association attempted to make good their escape, ordered a lathi charge and kept the men in bay till the raiding party arrived and entered the premises of the American Cotton Exchange.

ARRESTS AND RELEASE

The police took into custody all the men found in the trading ring, numbering 270 doing business in "Teji Mandi" and seized all the cash and papers, books and other articles that were found in the offices of the Exchange. It is reported that nearly Rs. 15,000 in cash and cartloads of books and

— (Continued on page 4) —

No Public Inquiry Into Karachi Firing

Delhi Agrees With Bombay's Findings

STORY OF MOB FURY

Action Of Officers Averted Dangerous Situation, Says Report

The Government of Bombay have at last released their report on the regrettable Karachi firing for publication. The report says that "no useful purpose will be served by a public inquiry" demanded by all sections of people, as "the Governor-General-in-Council considers that facts have been fully ascertained" and any such inquiry would only "tend further to embitter communal feeling."

Officers Exonerated

The report in exonerating the officers concerned expresses the opinion that "the local officers made every possible effort to prevent the situation which finally arose, and that action taken to deal with this situation when it menaced the lives and property of the citizens could not have been avoided."

Delhi Agrees

The report deals in detail with the circumstances which led to the firng by troops and says that, in the circumstances, the heavy casualty was unavoidable.

The Government of India fully agree with the views of the Bombay Government.

FULL TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

On March 19th as the result of fire being opened on a large crowd at Karachi 47 persons were killed and 134 injured. Of those who died 40 were brought dead to the Civil Hospital or died there, while seven cases of deaths not brought to the Civil Hospital were ascertained subsequently. Of the injured 33 were not brought to the Civil Hospital. The circumstances which led up to this unfortunate affair have been fully investigated by the Government of Bombay, and they have come to certain conclusions which are set out in the course of the following statement:—

GENESIS OF TROUBLE

The genesis of the trouble was the conviction and sentence to death on October 9, 1934, of a Muhammadan named Abdul Qaiyum for having murdered, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, a Hindu who was awaiting the hearing of his appeal against his conviction under section 295-A of the Indian Penal Code for the publication of a pamphlet dealing with the history of Islam which had been held to have been written with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of Muslims. Abdul Qaiyum appealed against his sentence to the Judicial Commissioner's Court and to the Privy Council, but both these appeals were rejected and his execution was fixed for March 4th.

ORDERS ON NEWSPAPERS

The circumstances of the murder, the trial and the appeals caused much communal feeling in Karachi, especially among the non-Sindhis as Abdul Qaiyum was not a Sindhi but a native of the North-West Frontier Province. When it was known about the end of February that all his appeals had been rejected, the communal feeling became greatly intensified and, as soon as the date had been fixed for the execution, orders were issued against ten vernacular newspapers and presses as well as against eleven individuals who were stirring up communal ill-feeling on both sides. The orders served on the newspapers and presses prohibited them, for a period of one month, from publishing any news or articles about Abdul Qaiyum; those served on individuals prohibited them from addressing any public meeting in connection either with the murdered man, Nathuram Kimatri or the condemned man Abdul Qaiyum. The execution fixed for March 4th was postponed by order of the local Government as a serious disturbance was apprehended in the disposal of the body in the local cemetery, and it was necessary to consider carefully what arrangements should be made.

QUESTION OF BURIAL

The Government of Bombay decided that the removal of the prisoner outside Sind for execution was not practicable in that the news of his transfer to another jail, by whatever means it was effected, would have become known and the agitation over the execution would then have spread more widely. They further considered, in consultation with the Government of the North-West Frontier Province, whether it would be possible to meet the wishes of the relatives by transferring the body to his native district in Hazara in the North-West Frontier Province, but ultimately this proposal had to be abandoned for rumours of the execution had spread to that district and considerable excitement was thereby caused. It was felt that in view of this, any attempt to arrange for the burial in Hazara would give rise to further and more widespread excitement and disturbance in an area which is subject to communal tension.

LATHI CHARGE ON CROWD

An incident which occurred on March 4th, the date for which the execution had originally been fixed, is an indication of the feeling prevailing in Karachi. On that day a crowd of over a thousand persons, mostly butchers and gharry drivers, assembled outside the jail and refused to move although several influential Muhammadan gentlemen assured them that Abdul Qaiyum had not been executed. These gentlemen also endeavoured, but without success, to persuade the crowd to leave the jail premises and, as the crowd started to attack the police guard with stones, they had to be dispersed by a lathi charge. A party of the Royal Sussex Regiment was summoned but the crowd was dispersed before they arrived.

The chief problems before the local officers was therefore to ensure the burial of the body after execution, with due regard to Muhammadan practice, and

(Continued on page 4)

Two of the persons who received injuries as a result of the raid which was wrongly made by the Police at the E. I. Cotton Association yesterday.

RELIEF FOR POOR DEBTORS

Craik Explains Provisions Of Bill And Asks For Its Acceptance

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED 'SINE DIE'

NEW DELHI, April 9.

In the Assembly to-day Sir Henry Craik moved that a select committee be appointed to consider the bill amending section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code relating to attachment of salaries of workmen and Government servants

SOLICITUDE FOR POOR

The Home Member said that it was regrettable that throughout the session there had been few subjects on which both sides of the House were in agreement, but members would agree that there was one subject on which all of them were agreed, namely that it was the duty of the Government and the Legislature to do whatever they could to improve the conditions of the poor. (Cheers). This Bill was aimed at giving relief to the poor debtors. It implemented the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. It went in some respects beyond and in some, not quite so far, as the Commission's recommendations.

DISADVANATGE TO GOVT. SERVANTS

The Home Member then explained the existing provision of the law and said that though they appeared to show preference to Government servants they actually placed the Government servants at a great disadvantage by putting at the disposal of the money-lender a machinery from which there was virtually no escape. This kind of machinery was provided nowhere else in the world. The Bill proposed to place all workers and servants, whether in Government or private employ, on the same category as regards the limit of Rs. 100 proposed by the Government. It was open to the select committee to reconsider the matter.

The Home Member explained fully the main and subsidiary provisions of the Bill and asked the House to accept the motion.

WIDEN ITS SCOPE

Mr. G C Gupta moved that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion by June 30. Mr. Gupta, Mr. Aney and Sardar Sant Singh, who participated in the debate urged that the scope of the Bill should be widened and protested against any undue favour being shown towards Government servants. Mr. Joshi appealed to the House not to press for the circulation of the Bill, which would delay a very important piece of legislation. He asked the Home Member whether it was not possible to circulate the Bill privately.

Sir Henry Craik urged the House to adopt the motion for a select committee and assured the House that he would in the meantime ascertain the views of the local Governments, Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations so as to enable the Assembly to pass the Bill during the September session.

Amidst cheers the President adjourned the Assembly "sine die."—A.P.

Simon Disappointed With German Talks

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

League Council Will Meet After Stresa Conference

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons although he declined to make a pronouncement on Government policy pending the Stresa Conference, Sir John Simon briefly reviewed the negotiations in Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw and Prague regarding the proposed non-aggression pact.

Sir J. Simon said that Germany did not reject the idea of the central European pact but foresaw great difficulty in defining non-interference in relation to Austria. However Germany was prepared to consider the subject if the other governments reached an agreement on it. Both the Polish and the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministers hoped to make progress with the Central European Pact at Stresa.

HITLER'S DEMANDS.

Herr Hitler stated that Germany required 36 divisions representing a maximum of 550,000 soldiers including the division of the Nazi guards and the militarised police. Germany claimed to possess all types of arms possessed by the other countries but was prepared to refrain from constructing certain types if other countries ceased to make them. As regards the Navy Germany claimed 35 per cent of the British tonnage and air parity between Britain, France and Germany, provided the Soviet air-force did not require revision. If arms limitations were reached, Germany would work the agreement involving supervision, if it applied to all powers equally. Germany favoured the suggestion of the air pact between Locarno powers.

GERMAN CLAIM FOR EQUALITY

Herr Hitler reiterated the statement that Germany would not continue her participation in the League if she remained in inferior position and declared that Germany was in an inferior position with her colonies. The British Ministers expressed strong disagreement on certain points. Indeed at the conclusion of the Berlin interview Sir John Simon expressed disappointment at the difficulties in the way of an agreement.

Sir John remarked that the Stresa meeting would be followed by a meeting of the League Council convened by France on next Monday.

Premier MacDonald promised to arrange a foreign affairs debate in the Commons after Easter. —Reuter.

WAR PROFITEERING

McSwain's Bill Passed

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The House of Representatives by 367 votes to 15 passed Mr. McSwain's bill to prevent profiteering in war, after sending it back to the Committee earlier in the day with the instruction to delete the provision regarding conscription of men in wartime.

STOP PRESS

INDIA BILL.

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons, after the adoption of drafting amendment by Sir Samuel Hoare, agreed to Clause 264, as also to Clauses 265 and 266. The remainder, Part Eleven, was then agreed to with a few Government drafting amendments. Then the House proceeded to deal with the Part Twelve. Mr. Donner moved an amendment to Clause 270 providing for a Order-in-Council, separating Aden from British India should be issued not later than 1st January, 1936. Sir Samuel Hoare replied that Government intended to make the separation as soon as possible. Mr. Donner withdrew his amendment and Clause 270 was agreed to.—Reuter.

BIG FIRE IN BOMBAY

At the time of going to Press, the news of a disastrous fire in a four-storey building at Ambevadi, opposite the Majestic Cinema has been received by 'phone. The fire, it appears broke out at 2-45 a.m. and as an alarm being raised the City fire brigades were on the scene. The fire was ultimately brought under control.

3-30 A.M.—

The fire originated in the third floor and the fire brigade rescued all the residents from the third and the fourth floor and extinguished the flame after half-an-hour. The cause of the fire is unknown. The extent of damage is not known.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Underwriters to sell shares of a flourishing concern which has been steadily paying dividends. Apply to Box No. 4023, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Experienced, Influential and capable organisers on liberal terms of salary or commission or both in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Company Limited with a strong Directorate and having attractive Policies to sell. Apply stating past insurance experience to N. K. Bhartiya & Sons. Managing Agents, P. B. 42. Cawnpore. (4026)

Wanted Thoroughly Experienced Salesmen and Agents by an old established Soap Factory in Calcutta, manufacturers of all kinds of soaps—toilet, household, washing, soft, bar, liquid, powder, etc; suitable for Bazar business, Mills, Railways and Govt. Dept. Fine position and opportunity for really first class men and firms. Only smart experienced and live-wire salesmen and firms need apply to Box No. 4024, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a very capable weaving master with experience of fine and fancy work for a mill with 700 looms. Apply stating lowest terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4016, "Bombay Chronicle."

Permanent Typist urgently required who can take Entire charge salary Rs. 40, Cash Deposit Rs. 150 or can join as Partner for goodwill Rs. 200. Excellent Profit, unique opportunity consult "DALAL & COMPANY" 369-71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. 4018

Wanted Persons to Canvass orders for stalls in the Art and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Dumas under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Ruler of Sachin on good remuneration. Please apply Box No. 4021, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a fully trained B. P. N. A. Nurse with atleast 3 years' hospital experience after being qualified. Apply, Chief Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, Ahmedabad. (9924).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Lady Stenographer well-educated seeks position in established firm, or as Secretary to business or literary man. Efficiency, accuracy and neat work assured. Box No. 4019, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let to one or more tenants 5,000 square feet, ground floor area in a well-built building at Colaba. Highly suited for workshop or garage. Apply Bharat Tiles Co., 20, Apollo Street, Fort. (3978).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Ford Motor Lorry and Bus, one Ton with body complete in running order Telephone No. 24919. Apply Cooverji Hormasji Plumber Shop No. 598, Chira Bazaar, near Wadia Atas Behram Compound. (4012).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Candidates desiring to sit for the competitive examination to be held in three centres: Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, for employment in Bengal Behar and United Provinces, must atonce apply for full particulars and the printed form for application, stating age and qualification and enclosing two-anna stamps therewith. Sudhir Kumar Das, Bally (Howrah). (4025)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3971.)

Local Self-Government Service— Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service, conducted under joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (9810)

Why Despair?—Get Sound Train-ing and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Baisar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

68. PARTNERSHIPS

With well-known firm of Stock Exchange Brokers financier wants partnership. Write to Box 4020, "Bombay Chronicle".

Advertiser desires partnership in firm engaged in original and uncompetitive business. Apply Box No. 4008, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experi-ence in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

Wanted—A capable Life Agency Organiser for Bombay and Suburbs on pay or commission or both by a first-class Indian Insurance Co., established in Bombay. Gentlemen with previous experience only need apply to Box No. 9928, "Bombay Chronicle", stating details of experience and minimum terms expected.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents, Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Worries Concerning Litigation, Love, Travel, consult Kotwal; Soban Bhuwan, Parsi Colony, Dadar. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate. (4027)

103. LIVE STOCK

Black Labrador Imported pups for sale. From best stock. Apply Mrs. I. V. Ferguson, Police Bungalow, Jaunpur. (4000).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Autograph Albums Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases, School Exercise Books, Wireless and Cinema Magazines, Picture Calendars, Old Magazines As. 4, King Co., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4022).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

The centre of supply Pure Ghee in Bombay is at Mudi Bazar (Kazi Syed Street) Mandvi. Here members of the Ghee Merchants' Association supply Pure Ghee of all sorts in whole, half or quarter tins at market price. (3997).

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAPURJI NAOROJI GAZDAR and PIROJSHA BOMANJI GANDEVIA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Dhanbaiji Cooverji, Doctor of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, within limits of Irla Andheri Bombay Suburban District bearing N. A. Survey No. 189B and S. No. 238A, Hissa No. 5 consisting of three bungalows, two wells and compound land etc., admeasuring about 10,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by N. A. No. 238C, S. No. 236A, H 6 & 3, S. No. 189A, H 2, 1 & 4, on or towards the West by Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the North by Irla Govthan, S. No. 238A, H. 1 and 4 and on or towards the South by N.A. 189C.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1935.

MANILAL SHAH & AMBALAL, Purchasers' Attorneys.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI DORABJI MISTRY, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant under the Power of sale reserved to him under the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 8th day of March, 1918; second mortgage, dated the 14th April, 1921; Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st September, 1930; Transfer of Mortgage dated 4th August, 1930, and the Mortgage, dated 19th September 1930 has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

That any person having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, trust, inheritance possession or otherwise howsoever, shall make the same known to the undersigned in writing, at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof and that otherwise the sale would be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, would be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 787 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 203, New No. 11517, Old Survey No. 475, and New Survey No. 3336 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 29 of Mazagon Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 5063 and Street No. 23 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon, at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by Lawrence DeLima Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by Nowland Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 297, 298 and 303 New No. 11598, Old Survey No. 1/476 and New Survey No. 337 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 28 of Mazagon Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 6857 and Street No. 1, 2 and 4 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Chimna Rowjee Street, Mazagon, at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by Chimna Rowjee Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by Nowland Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

THIRDLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of land now formed into one of Quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 256 3/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 11513-11516, New Survey Nos. 4/3345, 4/3346, 1/3345 and 5/3345 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 15 and 16 of Mazagon Division together with the two messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 5064 and Street Nos. 25/27 and E Ward No. 5065 and Street No. 29 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of DeLima Street, Mazagon at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Jaijee Hirjibhoy Parekh, on or towards the West by the said DeLima Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Jamshedji Karanjia and on or towards the South by a public passage and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

Bombay dated this 4th day of April, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 9929.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mr. Aniyabin Devi, "Amiya Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.			Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1	347	of	1931	Hargovind Bhagwanji Malkan & another traded in partnership as the United Chemical Drug Co. at Princess Street, a firm	First Dividend.
2	408	of	1931	Ranchhoddas Narayanji Bhat	Do.
3	380	of	1932	Narhar Dinkar Phatak	Do
4	381	of	1932	Shankar Narayan Rane	Do.
5	384	of	1932	Shankar Bhiwaji Talekar	Do.
6	389	of	1932	Donald Low	Do.
7	412	of	1932	David Reuben	Do.
8	415	of	1932	Damodar Hari Waknis	Do.
9	58	of	1933	Haji Salemahomed Haji Khanoo and others traded as Haji Khanoo Haji Vali	Do.
10	94	of	1933	Fredrick William Shortland	Do.
11	111	of	1933	John Benjamin Shaw	Do.
12	164	of	1933	Sitaram Anandrao Shete	Do.
13	226	of	1933	Harold Ashworth Johnson	Do.
14	1279	of	1923	Mahomed Esmail Shaikh	First & Final Dividend.
15	679	of	1930	Javerbhai Manibhai Pandya traded as J. M. Pandya & Co.	Do
16	485	of	1931	Vithal Bala Surve	Do.
17	513	of	1931	Ramji Bala Surve	Do
18	588	of	1931	Deoji Dharamsey Thuckkar	Do.
19	608	of	1931	Shamsing Santsing Sodbansa	Do.
20	687	of	1931	Narayan Vithoo Jadhav	Do
21	239	of	1932	David William Patole	Do.
22	378	of	1932	James Rodrigues	Do
23	385	of	1932	Pranshankar Morarji Acharya	Do
24	387	of	1932	Theodore Delapierre	Do
25	451	of	1932	Framji Jamsedji Patel	Do
26	479	of	1932	Waman Krushna Khadilkar	Do.
27	493	of	1932	Reginald Vincent Coelho	Do.
28	261	of	1933	Gordhandas Kursondas Thukkar	Do.
29	262	of	1933	Anthony Hendricks	Do.
30	269	of	1933	Mohonlal Lalaji Lala	Do.
31	295	of	1933	Premchand Kankuchand Sha & others traded as Rasiklal Vishnu & Co.	Do.
32	492	of	1929	George Jones	Second & final dividend.
33	464	of	1932	William Osmand D'Silva traded as William Dental Supply Coy.	Preferential distribution only.
34	500	of	1932	Leoji Dhanji Rai	Do.
35	116	of	1933	Edward William Flower	Do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above estates, will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 1st day of April, 1935.

P. B. MALABARI, Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay. 9889

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Auction Sale, held on the 5th day of April, 1935, under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmul Gulji Shinganee our clients Chhaganlal Narottamdas Jhaveri, Chimanlal Manecklal Jhaveri, and Ramniklal Mohanlal Jhaveri all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership as jewellers at Bombay under the name and firm of Messrs. Chhaganlal Narottamdas and Co., being the highest bidders were declared the purchasers of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) situate on the East side of the Girgaum Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement six hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 2083, Old Survey No. 608 and New Survey No. 7945 and Cadastral Survey No. 162 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 455, Street No. 1, and now Street No. 29 D and bounded as follows: i.e. on or towards the East by the property of Heptulla Shaikh Adam Girgaum Paper Mill, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of Ganpatrao Ramchandra Moroba and on or toward. the the South by the property of Keroba Shivram.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1935.

AMIN & DESAI. Purchasers' Attorneys. 9930.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

Undes instructions from the Bank concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1935 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Lightfoot, Refrigeration Co. Ltd. near Byculla Bridge where the following goods are stored for refrigeration

60 boxes Kipper's, 60 boxes Haddocks, 2 Cases Turbot, 4 Cases Yeast, 1 Case Turkeys and Grouse, 1 Tub Finest Swiss Cheese and 2 Cases Frozen Salmon.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE Tourist £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN Tourist £
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	19
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES

Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin 1st & 2nd dl 338 | 1st dl 255 | 2nd dl 208

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

Cabin Dl 338 | Tourist Dl 204

AROUND-THE-WORLD

BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.

1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169 2nd £113, 0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107

Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class	2nd class
Marseilles	£54,61,32	£40,37,35
London	£69,66,57	£44,41,38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay. Phone No. 23041; Telegrams: "YUSEN"

6th Week:

They come to SEE

SABITADEVI

IN

SAGAR'S

"Vengeance Is Mine"

(VERNI-VASULAT)

and

then they go on coming

Also—

KUMAR, YAKUB, PADMA, ANSARI, MEHBOOB

Directed by—

SARVOTTAM BADAMI

DAILY: 5-15, 8 and 10-45

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

THE CARLTON

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WHEELER & WOOLSEY

in their greatest success

"THE CUCKOOS"

R.K.O. Radio's Mammoth Musical comedy

NEXT SATURDAY

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF DON JUAN"

Watch for the gala opening of INDIAN TALKIES

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

LORRY KILLS CYCLIST

Police Allege Driver Was On Wrong Side Of Road When Accident Occurred

A tragic motor accident occurred on Monday evening in De Lisle Road when a lorry No. Bom. 505, knocked down an unknown Hindu cyclist, who succumbed to his injuries on the way to the hospital.

The driver of the lorry, Sheikh Hassan Sheikh Ally, was arrested and produced before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, yesterday.

The De Lisle Road Police allege that the accused was driving the motor lorry along De Lisle Road from south to north, and in front of Dadabhai's Chawl, he drove on the wrong side of the road and knocked down the cyclist and dragged him for about 17 feet before the lorry was stopped.

The cyclist was taken from under the lorry and on the way to hospital he died.

The accused could not furnish bail, though offered. He was remanded into Police custody till April 16 pending further Police enquiries.

Alleged Possession Of Army Revolvers

Five persons who were arrested by the Bombay Police between March 25 and March 29 under the Arms Act were yesterday ordered to be enlarged on bail till April 16.

They are: Abdul Gaffar Shaikh Ahmed; Aminulla Abdulla; Robert David Simon; Wilfred Edward Moon; and Melville Harrison.

Two revolvers were seized by the police on a search of their person.

It is stated that the revolvers bore the names of one Regiment at Quetta and of another at Rawalpindi.

The first two accused were ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 250 each, while the three others on a bail of Rs. 120 each till April 16.

WELLINGTON

DAILY: 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Most Stupendous Screen Musical Attraction
EVER RECORDED WITH
500 SINGING, DANCING GIRLS
ORCHESTRA OF 125 SYMPHONISTS
GREAT GABBO
GREAT GABBO
GLITTERING PAGEANT OF FEMININE PULCHRITUDE
Featuring the
man you once loved to hate
ERICH VON STROHEIM
and the screen's fascinating beauty with gifted tune
BETTY COMPSON
SEVEN SMASHING SONG HITS
Plans Open—Book Early.

POSED AS POLICEMEN?

20-Year-Old Girl Tells Story Of Her Abduction At Thana Trial

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 8.

The story of how a 20-year-old Hindu girl was kidnapped from the Juhu beach, where she had gone with her paramour, on the night of November 28 last by two persons, who posed as plain clothes policemen, was narrated by Appibai, the girl, before Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury to-day when the trial began of Shakur Shambu (36) on charges of having impersonated a policeman, assaulted Lakshmidas Nanji, the girl's paramour, and his friend Popatlal, kidnapped the girl Appibai, wrongfully confined her and committed rape on her.

The accused was committed to Sessions on March 2 last by Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, City Magistrate of Bandra. Another man, alleged to be the accomplice of the accused, is absconding.

Mr. S. S. Kazi, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. A. R. Deval, Advocate, for the defence.

The accused's defence in the committing magistrate's court was that he had made a "Confession under threat and he was beaten by police. He admitted having accompanied the absconding man, but when the latter dragged Appibai into the wadi of Dr. D'Monte, the former returned to the wadi of Mr. D'Souza. He took away accused's blanket and carpet, and then went with the woman near a tree. The other man came to the accused in the morning and took away his cycle. Later he went with five rupee note for marketing, but he never returned.

Appibai, the girl, gave evidence to-day. The case is proceeding.

STABBING AFFRAY IN GRANT ROAD

Man Alleged To Have Demanded Money Charged With Causing Hurt

Mahboob Ahmed was arrested by the Maharbowrie Police on Monday night and was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Tuesday on a charge of causing hurt.

The Police allege that on April 4 last the accused, along with another man, demanded money from Abdul Rahiman Allabally at Grant Road. Failing to obtain money, the accused, it is alleged, stabbed him, while the other (who is still at large) caught hold of him.

Pending further enquiries, the accused was ordered to furnish bail of Rs. 100/- with a surety of Rs. 30/-, failing which he was ordered to be remanded to custody till 23rd inst.

FAKIR HARRIED BY SUTTA-KHELWALAS

A Fakir who was approached by some persons for a forecast of the "Satta" figure for the day on Monday night got excited and threw a stone in the air with a view to drive them away.

The stone however struck a passerby on the mouth and shattered three of his teeth.

Shaibali Shah Nal Shah, the Fakir, who was arrested later by the Byculla Police, was ordered at the Mazagaon Court to-day to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100.

Commencing from Friday 12th April
BHARAT LUXMI PICTURES OF CALCUTTA'S
INSAF-Ki-TOP
Featuring:
India's Pat & well-known comedian
MASTER VITHALDAS PANCHOTIA
of "Muflish Ashak" fame
with
Miss SHEILA
of "Muflish Masuk" fame together again!
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

Sjt. Narayan Vinayak Chauker of the Ahmednagar National High School, who had been to Europe for the comparative study of Indian and Western Music, returned to India on Monday.

LIMBDI RULER'S JUBILEE

Thakore Saheb Weighed Against Silver As Part Of Gale Celebrations

(From A Correspondent.)
LIMBDI, April 8.

Monday was a Gala Day at Limbdi, it being the Silver Jubilee of the Thakore Saheb Sir Daulat Sinhji's regime.

The principal streets swarmed with people jostling one another to catch the first glimpses of the Thakore Saheb as he drove from the Digvijay palace to the Shakti Mata Haveli, Mota Mandir, Bahucharaji and Jashandhwar temples to offer thanksgiving prayers.

He next arrived on the cricket ground Shamiana for Fulavidhi ritual and was greeted with demonstrations of loyalty from pedestrians lining the streets and from ladies thronging windows and terraces. His Highness was then weighed against silver in consonance with the immemorial tradition amid spectacles of unparalleled rejoicings. The Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar, Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, the Thakore Saheb of Sayla and other chiefs rose to congratulate the Thakore Saheb on having successfully passed an important milestone in his progressive regime and won the loyalty of his subjects by his endeavours to further their interests.

The Thakore Saheb was succeeded in inducing the Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar to lay the foundation of the Maternity Home in the vicinity of the Jubilee Memorial Hospital at Limbdi tomorrow. The Hon'ble Mr C Latimer, Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency, has likewise consented to be present on the occasion of the congratulatory address to be presented on Wednesday evening to the Thakore Saheb by his subjects.

GOVERNOR RETURNS

H. E. the Governor of Bombay arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with the Hon. Mr R D Bell by the Frontier Mail where he went last Friday to discuss matters relating to the Karachi Firing.

Dharma Samaj Essay Competition Results

The Secretary, the Dharma Samaj, Bangalore, writes:—

A few months ago, the Dharma Samaj, Bangalore City, mailed, to the editors of News Papers, the Principals of Colleges and the heads of various institutions, a notice regarding an award of prizes to be offered to the youth of India for papers on the subjects (1) "The Utility of Honesty in Trade" and (2) "The Economic Sphere of Life."

The following two have been declared eligible for the prize:

Kimat B. Kushalani, Esq., B.E., Barrage Township, Residence No. B-41, Sukkur (Sind): First prize of rupees hundred in the shape of a gold medal for his paper on "The Utility of Honesty in Trade."

L. Shivdass, Esq., B.A., B.T., Editor, "Commerce and Industry," Mohanlal Road, Lahore: Second prize of rupees fifty in the shape of a gold medal for his paper on "The Utility of Honesty in Trade."

The competitors except the prize winners can get their essays back on sending stamps to the value of annas eight only to our office to cover the postage, etc.

The competition for the second essay has been cancelled since the response was very poor in number and quality alike.

WORLI EXPLOSION ARREST

Alleged Connivance In Carrying On Manufacture Without Licence

Further details of the Worli explosion that occurred on Sunday afternoon were furnished yesterday by the Agripada police when they asked for the extension of the bail period of Hussein Miya Fakir Mahomed, arrested on Monday morning, under sections 304A and 286 of the I.P.C.

The Police state that Mahomed Jaffar Gulam Mohiuddin, one of the victims, was preparing fireworks along with eight or nine persons including boys and girls, in a temporary hut without a license.

Dharsee Jetha who had his hut adjacent to the Fire works "Factory," on seeing the fire works being prepared, warned Jaffar of the potentialities of danger and said, if he did not cease working, he would report the matter to the police. Jaffar however replied that his 'Seth' had asked him to carry on his work.

Shortly after this the explosion occurred and as a result twelve persons including Mohammad Jaffar died. The whole shed and adjoining sheds were blown to pieces. The bodies of the dead which were shattered to pieces were picked up from a distance of more than a hundred yards.

It is alleged that the work was carried on with the connivance of the accused and Menoo and Inooa. Both of the latter persons are alleged to have absconded after the incident.

The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000 till April 23.

A MENACE TO BOMBAY

Keepers Of Bogus Bath-Room Get Deterrent Sentences

Severe strictures were passed, on Tuesday, by Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, on persons responsible for running so-called electric baths with a view to avoid the provisions of Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923.

"It is extremely difficult," he remarked, in the course of the judgment, "to bring home the charges to the people who run these brothels in the guise of baths."

"A conviction once in a way," His Worship added, "cannot stop this nuisance which seems to be a growing menace to a city and to young girls who are induced to lead a life of shame and ignominy by offers of tempting high wages."

Discussing the remedy to enforce the law and bring to book the brothels running the name of baths "which have sprung up like mushrooms in the city". The Magistrate said that the only remedy was to amend or alter the law by empowering the Commissioner of Police to issue licenses for "bona-fide" baths.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration the Magistrate found the accused in the case guilty—Mrs. Carolin Rangel, and Ramdulsing Subhansing.

The accused were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

NOT A BATH.

The prosecution case was that Sub-Inspector M. D. Jaywant of the Vigilance Branch, having received some information about the Empress Electric Thermal Bath, Frere Road, sent two bogus customers to the place with marked coins, during the last week of January.

After some time the Sub-Inspector, with a constable, followed the bogus customer and recovered the marked coins and Government currency notes in the drawer of Mrs. Carolin Rangel.

Except for a vapor bath canvas no massaging instruments or other paraphernalia were found in the cabinet.

After making inquiries and personal investigation, he arrested the accused who were charged with living on earnings of prostitution and abetment.

The defendants pleaded not guilty to the charges and said that the "Bath" was meant for genuine massage purposes.

But the Magistrate disbelieved the story and awarded deterrent sentences as stated above.

Mr. Eden who is suffering from heart strain resulting from his illness while flying from Prague to Cologne and the strenuous nature of his recent tour, is for the present remaining in bed on Doctor's advice. Herr Hitler is among the many who have sent him telegrams of sympathy.

GODREJ
Turned into a Carrier of Coal!
He Carries Coal to Newcastle!!

When Godrej began exporting his toilet Soaps to France and Germany, people smiled—"Coals to Newcastle," they quoted.

On the contrary, both Germany and France makers as they are of some of the finest toilet soaps in the world, have bought, and are continuing to buy, Godrej's Toilet Soaps.

WE LEAVE YOU TO DRAW THE OBVIOUS CONCLUSION THAT THIS SET OF FACTS PROVES!

READ & BE WARNED:—

GODREJ SOAPS LTD. manufacture Toilet Soaps only. They do not manufacture washing soaps, bar soaps, cubes and other similar articles which are sold under the name of Godrej.

Our Toilet Soaps are universally known and highly commended all over India and Europe. Always make sure that our name appears on each box, wrapper and the cakes of soaps.

To prevent imitations of Godrej's Toilet Soaps, we have been compelled to file suits in the High Court and hence this caution.

In support of this practice that eminent German skin specialist, Dr. CARL LUSURTZE, says:—

"I have devoted years of study to the functions of human skin and I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin. I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your Vegetable Toilet Soaps and I unhesitatingly give them the place of honour as health and beauty soaps.

"Several ladies to whom I recommended your soaps are highly gratified with them. I am a constant user of your soaps which in my opinion must find universal recognition as health and beauty soaps."

And Dr. Aufrecht, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German Public Laboratory for experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps and in my opinion they are such as would kill the streptococcus and staphylococus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. They are excellent disinfectants."

Says Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser:—
"GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

Sole Agents:—NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.;
121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DID NOT KNOW IT WAS FORGERY

Petition Writers Acquitted Of Using Forged Currency Note

Mr. Justice Barlee at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, acquitted on Monday, Munshi Mahomed Abdulla and Daniel Soloman, petition writers, who were charged with using as genuine a forged currency note and being in possession of a forged note knowing it to be such.

The prosecution case was that Munshi was approached by Wazir Gafoor in December last to change a currency note of Rs. 50, on which he advanced him Rs. 16, promising to pay him the balance later. Munshi then sent Daniel to the Currency Office where change was refused because the note was found to be a Rs. 10 note altered to Rs. 50.

Munshi and Daniel pleaded that they did not know it was a forgery.

Mr. J. C. Forbes, instructed by Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz defended both the accused.

INVALID'S SUICIDE IN SANATORIUM

A verdict of suicide by hanging was recorded yesterday by the City Coroner at the inquest on an unknown male aged 25.

The deceased was found suspended from a height of seven feet on Sunday morning at the Karsondas Nathalal Sanatorium at Charni Road. He was stated to have been suffering from a serious disease.

ALL-INDIA HUMANITARIAN DAY

Bombay League Reports Good Response From Sister Institutions All Over India

The Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, writes:—

In response to the appeal of the President, The Bombay Humanitarian League, to celebrate 16th April 1935 as the All India Humanitarian Day—that day being Anniversary of Lord Mahavir, The Apostle of Ahimsa, we have received a a good response from the sister institutions all over India.

The following institutions have informed us of their keenness to celebrate that pious Day and make it a great success. Cattle Improvement Association, Poona, Shree Sujana Samajam Anakapalle, Ahimsa Pracharak Sangham Vizianagram, The Travancore Humanitarian Society, Travancore, Shri Gamya Seva Sadan, Kerala, Shree Mehsana Panjarapole Sanstha, The South Indian Humanitarian League, Madras, Palanpure Jain Yuvak Madan Cambay, Shri Gogras Gojivdan Mandal, Shri Gogras Bhiksha, Dombivli, The Gujarat Daya Pracharani Mandal, Shri Daya Pracharani Maha Mandal, Ahmedabad, The Sind Humanitarian League, Karachi, Vervada Prani Rakshak Mandal etc.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET AT VICTORIA GARDENS

That he picked the pocket of a visitor to the Victoria Gardens on Monday noon was alleged against Mohammad Ibrahim (25), who was remanded in custody till April 18 at the Mazagaon Court.

HOW TO OBSERVE NATIONAL WEEK

Become Member And Help Congress Activities

B. P. C. C. SECRETARY'S APPEAL

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

How you should observe the National Week:

(1) By immediately enrolling yourself as a Congress member if you have not already done so.

(2) By buying as much Khadi as you need and pursuading others to do so. All certified Khaddar Stores in the city are giving concession rates during the Week.

(3) By buying and otherwise popularising the village products certified by the All-India Village Industries Association. You can buy your stock from the Swadeshi Bazar of Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas or the new stores in the Sandhurst Road opened by Gandhi Seva Sena. Both these have been certified by the A. I. V. I. A.

(4) By learning Hindi and inducing others to do so. In whichever locality there are more than 25 persons desirous of learning Hindi, arrangements will be made to open a class.

(5) By serving Harijans in as many ways as possible.

(6) By constantly remembering the patriots like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and others who are still made to rot in jails.

(7) By strengthening your loyalty to the Indian National Congress and making it the most representative and powerful organisation.

(8) By taking a vow of Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence).

Ban Lifted On T. U. C. Meeting

Annual Session Of Congress Will Be Held In Calcutta On Apr. 19

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In the course of a statement to the Press, the Publicity Officer of the 14th session of the All India Trade Union Congress, announces that the Police Commissioner has granted permission for holding the session of the Congress in the Mahammodali Park in Calcutta.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee recently held, it was decided to change the venue of the Congress to Calcutta city proper from a place about ten miles away from Calcutta city, and necessary permission was obtained from the Municipal Corporation authorities.

On April 5, permission was asked for from the Commissioner of Police, but being unsuccessful in obtaining the same, the Reception Committee wired to Pandit Nilkant Das, Professor Ranga, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. N. M. Joshi and other members of the Assembly, as a result of which an adjournment motion was tabled in Assembly which was ruled out of order by the President.

On April 8, the Police Commissioner granted a written permission and consequently the session will be held here from April 19 to April 22.—United Press.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

University Defeat Tramwaymen

A snap goal gave the Bombay University an early lead against the B.E.S.T. Sports Club on Tuesday in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. E. D'Souza, the Varsity centre forward was responsible for this good piece of work. The Tramwaymen lost two rare chances of scoring when Gardner fumbled in the goal mouth. Clever combination enabled the University to consolidate their lead through E. D'Souza, who found the net with a fine drive.

On resumption of play the Tramwaymen improved and Gardner sprinted down on his own to score a fine goal which gave Pinto no chance. D'Cruz converted a pass from the left to increase the University total.

RESULT

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY 3 goals
B.E.S.T. 1 goal

The teams were:

B.E.S.T.—J Vaz: A Harris & L Fonseca: R Pontes, Spilling & Salim: W. Smith, B. Gardner & J Lewis: C Rego & G Fernandes.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY—L Pinto & S Jaffer: A Mascarenhas, W Fernandes & J Pinto: D'Cruz, Oliveira E. D'Souza, Gidney & Eddie D'Souza.

UMPIRES—Messrs. Hodgins & Johannes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 p.m. Young Sports vs. Lusitanians "B".

SENSATIONAL 'SATTA' RAID

(Continued from page 1.)

papers were seized during the raid which lasted uptil 9 p.m.

The arrested men were taken in police vans to the Esplanade Police Station and released on furnishing bail in the sum of Rs. 50 each.

STORM IN E.I.C.A.

While the raid was going on in the American Cotton Exchange, the members of the East India Cotton Association summoned an informal meeting to protest against the action of the police in entering their premises and assaulting their watchmen. They also resented the action of the police in arresting 12 members of the Association. Some members were in favour of closing down the Association for the day as a protest against the action of the Police, but in view of the explanation given by the police that the raiding party had entered the premises by mistake to Mr. Blair of Crawford and Bayley, the Association's Solicitor, it s reported that no definite plan of action has so far been decided upon.

GOVT. HOUSE CAR ON SCENE

The unusual appearance of a Government House car in the vicinity of the raid gave rise to numerous rumours. It was stated that in the car there was the Home Member, Mr. R. D. Bell, with an A.D.C. of the Governor and the Commissioner of the Police. But inquiries go to show that only an A.D.C. of the Governor passed by the scene at the time of the raid.

Among those who were seen at the E.I.C.A. after the raid were Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and several Directors of Association.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MEMBERS

It is also reported that some of the members of the E. I. Cotton Association who resisted the interference of the Police were also assaulted. Mr. Hemraj who was present at the premises received slight injuries.

The American Cotton Exchange is located in the Princes Street Police Station Section and has been carrying business for some time past.

SHOLAPUR BAN ON CONGRESS MEETING

National Week Programme At Gandhi Chouk Stopped

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, April 9.

Again a Congress public meeting in Gandhi Chouk at Sholapur was stopped as in the Tilak Chouk before on the 7th.

On the 6th, the opening day of the National Week lectures were delivered by Messrs. Jaju, Jadhav and Antroliker, at a mass meeting when the speakers explained that the Congress was a legal body and the only one that leads the whole of India to Swaraj. On the 4th an impressive speech was made by Mr. Ramkrishna Jaju in the Harijan quarter.

On the 8th in Walsang and at Thulange, under the Presidentship of Jaju, public meetings were held when Dr. Antroliker and Mr. Jadhav spoke.

SWEETMEAT SHOP-KEEPER FINED Rs. 100

Sequel To Raid On Alleged Gambling Den

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 9.

On charges of keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips Ganeshlal Pyarelal and two others were convicted yesterday by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. Ganesh Raghunath. Ganeshlal was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and his two accomplices were fined Rs. 25 each.

The three accused were arrested by the Thana town police in December when they raided a sweetmeat shop. Several betting slips and a sum of Rs. 50 were seized by the police.

SARAZEN WINS U.S. MASTERS' GOLF FINAL

(Special Cable.)

AUGUSTA, April 8.

In the 36 holes play off in the U. S. Masters' Golf Tourney, Sarazen won (144) beating Wood (149). Sarazen played magnificent golf and his putting was superior.

Half way Sarazen and Wood were 71 and 75 respectively, at the 27th, 36 and 40 respectively.

SILVER JUBILEE COLLECTION IN KARWAR

Alleged Pressure

(From Our Correspondent).

KARWAR, April 7.

The zeal of the officials and pro-officials in collecting subscriptions from all and sundry in the name of the Silver Jubilee of the King looks like being successive. A Lucky Bag has been announced for the Jubilee Day over the names of the chairman and vice-chairman of the local Jubilee Committee and the Huzur Mamlatdar, and pressure is being brought to bear on all classes of people to contribute the 'prizes' and to buy the tickets for the draw.

Besides the contributions to this Lucky Bag all ranks of Government, Municipal and Local-Board servants and even non-salaried people like the Court copyists and stamp-vendors have been obliged to part with nearly five per cent of their monthly pay or income. One can imagine how this, a practically compulsory levy, will spell a real hardship to the lower grades of the service like the menials, etc. It is a great hardship to one drawing about Rs. 20 to forego Re. 1 out of it. They have besides been obliged to buy tickets whenever benefit performances by cinema and opera companies have been arranged in aid of the Jubilee Fund, and these occasions have not been too few.

LIQUOR-SHOP NUISANCE

A liquor shop has been opened from the first of this month in the heart of the town in the bazaar area, within a few yards of a girls' school. A resolution brought at a recent meeting of the Municipal Council protesting against this step on the part of the Excise authorities was withdrawn on the President assuring the members that he had himself wired to the Collector to have the shop removed from its present site and that he was awaiting the Collector's reply.

SMALLPOX AND THE MUNICIPALITY

Smallpox is on the increase in the town and spreading to fresh localities. Mr. Chandavarkar, the Municipal President, has issued a notification warning the public of their duty under the municipal bye-laws to intimate to the Municipal authorities in writing full particulars of attacks, etc., in their houses, failing which they would be penally dealt with. As his means had been found to be impracticable in the past, the municipal staff itself was being employed to collect the statistics. But when the controversy arose as to the desirability of stopping the cinema companies' performances as a means of checking the spread of the epidemic, the municipal record was found to have been left incomplete. The Cinema companies in the meantime continue their shows in the centre of the affected area, and the Municipality seems averse to taking adequate steps towards the prevention of further spread of the dread disease.

THEIR MAJESTIES' JUBILEE FUND

Rs. 3,27,268 Collected By Bombay Branch

The Honorary Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (Bombay Branch) announces the total amount of donations collected up to April 8, as under:—

Bombay City Rs. 2,52,564-5-0; Ahmedabad Dt. Rs. 2,629-6-0; Belgaum Dt. Rs. 1,774-4-6; Broach and Panch Mahal Rs. 2,103-8-3; Dharwar Dt. Rs. 540-8-0; Kaira Dt. Rs. 3,637-4-0; Karachi Dt. Rs. 1,845-0-0; Sholapur Dt. Rs. 4,535-2-6; Surat Dt. Rs. 3,011-8-0; Nasik Dt. Rs. 1,073-11-0; and West Khandesh Dt. Rs. 336-0-0; Total Rs. 3,27,268-9-3.

BENGAL COUNCIL'S LOYALTY TO KING

Decides To Send Message Of Good Wishes For Jubilee

CALCUTTA, April 9.

On the eve of prorogation today the Bengal Legislative Council decided to send a message of good wishes to His Majesty King-Emperor on occasion of the forthcoming Silver Jubilee celebrations, expressing the Council's unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's Throne and person.—United Press.

Thana Dt. School Board Farewell Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 8

A farewell meeting of the Thana District School Board was held yesterday in the Vithalbhai Patel Hall at Thana under the chairmanship of Mr. Atmaram Janardan Karandikar.

The newly elected school Board will begin to function shortly.

Govt. Justifies Karachi Firing

(Continued from page 1).

to prevent any serious disturbance within the city in which Moslems and Hindus are practically equal in numbers. Burial within the jail itself would have been repugnant to all shades of Muslim opinion and, whatever place was selected for burial, it was necessary to make arrangements in such a way as to minimise the risk of the burial leading to disorders in Karachi city. The burial grounds at Karachi are at some distance from the city and on the northern bank of the Lyari river. It was therefore decided by the local officers to arrange for a secret execution in the early hours of the morning, to notify the relatives after the event and to transport them by motor vehicles to the burial ground at Mehwasha, where the relatives were quite willing that the body should be buried. The relatives had, in fact, chosen this site before the 4th March in case they were refused permission to take the body to the North-West Frontier Province. It was decided that the body would be taken direct from the jail to the burial ground and the relatives would come on later. The arrangements made assumed that the burial could be completely carried out by 7-30 a.m., although it was anticipated that up to 9 a.m. there would be no serious risk of interruption.

POLICE AND TROOPS.

The District Magistrate, who had been authorised to call for such military support as he thought fit, decided that the task of safeguarding the burial ceremonies should be left to the police, but troops were ordered to stand by ready to move at short notice to meet any emergency. He further decided that although police should guard the burial ceremonies any serious threat of alteration in the burial arrangements or of disturbance should not be contested at the burial ground. If the relatives failed or delayed in carrying out the burial arrangements the use of force and possible bloodshed at the burial ground would have caused resentment and criticism which it would hafe been extremely difficult for Government afterwards to meet. The scene of the burial was in any event unsuitable ground on which to engage a mob with the possibility, in the last resort, of force being required to disperse it.

BURIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The burial grounds on the north bank of the Lyari river cover a vast area at a considerable distance from the city. The bed of the river, which is practically dry most of the year, can be crossed at almost any point and it is impossible to prevent the local population, if so minded, assembling at any part of the burial area in large numbers. The whole area is covered with tombs, walls, hedges, gardens, enclosures, trees and bushes. The site selected for the grave of Abdul Qaiyum was in a walled enclosure which afforded certain advantages for the burial arrangements, but did not diminish the difficulties in dealing with any crowd that might assemble and get out of hand. Therefore, while it was necessary to have a force of police at the graveside, it was decided not to use it there in the last resort. There was moreover no likelihood of mob violence at this point. The crowd, however large, could consist practically only of Muhammadans on an open plain at a considerable distance from the city. In whatever manner the individuals composing it might demonstrate, there was no serious danger of violence to others unless and until they attempted to enter the city "en masse" with the body in procession for the purposes of a demonstration. There was always a probability that, after demonstrating at the burial ground, they might disperse peaceably or at any rate without too great commotion. All these considerations apply to any burial site in the usual burial area of Karachi and, on a careful review of all the circumstances, the Governor-in-Council considers that, after the decision had been taken to have the burial in this area, the local officers exercised a sound discretion in not attempting to guard the burial ground to the last, and in deciding, if the burial arrangements were interfered with, not to attempt to disperse the crowd there, but to concentrate on preventing the peace of the city being threatened.

MAGISTRATE & POLICE FORCE

In accordance with this plan the execution took place in the early hours of March 19th and at 5-20 a.m. the District Superintendent of Police issued orders from the jail for the relatives to be brought to the graveside already selected. At 5-50 the body was taken from the jail in a military hospital lorry accompanied by the City Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and 50 police. The District Magistrate with 33 police remained at the jail in case a crowd assembled there as on March 4th, but as nothing happened, he himself went to the burial ground at about 8 a.m.

Meanwhile, the City Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police with the body arrived at Mehwasha about 6-15 a.m. Although at the graveyard there were 125 police. A Deputy Superintendent of Police was at the City Police Station, and at all police stations the police were standing by at full strength with motor lorries ready to move at a moment's notice to any point of danger at which a disturbance might break out.

CROWD SWELLS

The relatives began to arrive at the burial ground about 7 a.m., but on various pretexts they delayed the placing of the body in the grave, anxious apparently to have as many sympathisers as possible present at the last rites. By this time the news had spread in the city and people were streaming out towards Mehwasha. As Karachi is not a walled city and as the Lyari river can, at this time of the year, be crossed at almost any place along a length of about two miles, it was not possible to prevent people leaving the city to go to the graveyard. The particular graveyard selected for the burial, situated in the area already described, is about 60 or 70 yards square and, although a police guard was put on the door and round the walls, it was impossible to prevent people climbing over and crowding about the grave and the place where the body was lying and where prayers were being said. An attempt to take the body out of the cemetery was stopped by the police, and the body was eventually lowered into the grave about 9 o'clock. Fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police withdrew with the police. At this time the crowd around the walled enclosure numbered two or three thousand and was rapidly increasing. Those inside were hindering the placing of stones and earth on the grave in order to view the body, and, if the situation had got out of hand, the police could not have obtained control without the use of force, which at that stage and in that place was open to the objection already stated. A small body of plain clothes police was left with a car in order to keep the authorities informed of subsequent developments.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

In accordance with this plan, the District Magistrate, having withdrawn the police from the cemetery to the police headquarter lines, concentrated on making arrangements for preventing the mob from reaching the city. He telephoned for troops which had been "standing by" with lorries in their barracks since 7 a.m. The Commissioner in Sind and the General Officer Commanding arrived at police headquarters shortly after 10 o'clock for a consultation, and 300 men of the Royal Sussex Regiment arrived by 10-30. An Indian infantry battalion was also directed to stand by for employment in any area where it might be required. The arrangements which were made for preventing, if necessary, the crowd from entering the city at any point with the body in procession were in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, adequate.

ALTERCATION AT CEMETERY

Meanwhile, at the cemetery itself a violent altercation was taking place among the crowd. The relatives of the dead man and certain Muhammadan leaders were opposed to the removal of the body from the grave. A noisy mob was equally determined to take the body away and make it the focus of a demonstration. Had moderate counsels prevailed and the body been allowed to rest in the grave in which it had been placed, it is probable that the subsequent disorders would never have occurred. Unfortunately the turbulent party overcame the protests of the relatives and contrary to Muhammadan practice, removed the body from the grave and took it to open ground a little further away from the city. The object appears to have been to offer fresh funeral prayers at about 2 p.m. when the crowd, whose numbers were being swelled by people streaming across the plain from the city might be expected to have reached vast proportions. Those who were anxious to have the burial completed without further delay, were persuaded to say the necessary prayers at about 11-30 a.m. and another grave in the burial ground had meantime been dug, because objection was taken to the first grave as it had been dug under police supervision.

ATTEMPT TO CARRY OFF BODY

After the prayers, however, the turbulent element attempted to carry off the body to the city, but this was frustrated and the body was then brought back in the direction of the burial place near the shrine of Mehwasha. This is only a short distance from the direct road to the city, and the body had necessarily to be brought from the scene of the last prayers along this road. At the point where the bearers ought to have turned off to the burial ground, those who had obtained possession of the body swept away the opposition of the relatives and those who desired at once to complete the burial, while a barrier of lorries, cars, carriages, etc., which had been arranged to obstruct the crowd, broke up on seeing the size and temper of the advancing procession. The procession then set off along the direct road to the city at a fast pace.

News of this decisive move on the part of the crowd was at once conveyed to the authorities, who decided to check it at the first point where its progress could be affectively barred. There were several possible ways into the city which had to be watched and guarded, but the best point of interception if the crowd kept to the road was just within the city limits, about a mile and a quarter from the burial ground. Forty unarmed police with lathis, with 10 armed police behind them, were accordingly drawn up across the Chakiwara Road at this point with two platoons of the Royal Sussex Regiment in reserve some distance in the rear.

TWO PLATOONS DRAWN UP.

It had not been found practicable to check the crowd at a place more distant from the town, though an attempt had been made to do so. Before the crowd reached the point at which the police and the two platoons were drawn up, another detachment of military and police had been moved off in motor lorries to try and intercept the crowd. In front of the lorries was a motor car with a military officer, two Honorary Magistrates and a police sergeant. The head of the procession had however already passed this possible point of interception and the lorries conveying the military and the police were forced to halt as they could make no further progress owing to the density of the crowd. The car containing the officers managed however, to go with the stream until it reached the head of the procession when the crowd stopped the car and stoned it, smashing the winds screen.

SERGEANT STONED.

The police sergeant got out of the car to stop the attack and was struck with stones and sticks and injured. Both honorary magistrates received injuries from stones, one in the ribs and the other a deep gash on the jaw. The bravery of a plain clothes inspector in the crowd saved one of the honorary magistrates from a lathi blow and enabled the police sergeant to drag himself into the car which the driver succeeded in driving away amid a shower of stones and lathi blows. The inspector, although less conspicuous, as he was in plain clothes, was left in a dangerous position, but was fortunately protected by a few bystanders until the crowd had passed. Both these police officers acted with great courage.

"UNRULY MOB."

It was now certain that all chance of a peaceful dispersal of the crowd was gone. An unruly mob at the head of the procession had taken possession of the body and was determined to force its way with the body into the city. The fanatical determination of the non-Sindhi element to sweep aside all opposition had excited those around and the crowd had by this time grown to very large proportions. Estimates vary as to its number, but it was probably not less than 20,000. On the Chakiwara Road, there was a dense mass of people, shouting and screaming, of which the leaders were pressing on fast towards the city. To those who have experience in such matters the difference between a crowd moving noisily in a peaceful procession and a crowd headed by a vanguard intent upon mischief is perfectly plain; and the persons that led the way down the Chakiwara Road towards the city of Karachi were obviously ripe for mischief. The consequences of such an excited, angry and unruly crowd being allowed to penetrate into the densely populated parts of the city where communal feeling had been tense for some months can easily be imagined.

PROCESSION ADVANCES.

The crowd pressed on and at about 12-15 those at the head came near to the police detachment of 50 men drawn up across the road, some hundred yards in advance of the two platoons of the Royal Sussex Regiment. The police party was driven back, and with fixed bayonets the two platoons of the Royal Sussex Regiment advanced at the double up the road to their support. This demonstration with bayonets which were not actually used, checked the advance of the crowd, but not for long. The militant section of the crowd, and probably the greater part of it, was composed of non-Sindhis. Bricks and stones were being thrown at the police and troops, not only from the procession but from the flanks. The roar of the crowd was deafening, making the passing of orders extremely difficult. The halt of the procession was very brief, and in a few minutes the crowd, bearing with it the body of Abdul Qualyum, again advanced, yelling and shouting and hurling missiles.

47 ROUNDS FIRED.

The troops had their rifles at the "present," ready to fire, but this oovious fact made no impression on the mob which continued to advance. A magistrate thereupon called upon the company commander to disperse the crowd. The latter ordered one man to fire one round and a ringleader dropped, but even this example had no effect on the mob, which forced its way right up to the line of soldiers. The situation was in fact so critical that the latter had no alternative but to fire. Had they not done so they would inevitably have been overwhelmed. No man fired more than two rounds, and in all 47 rounds were fired. The firing was stopped immediately the crowd wavered and showed signs of withdrawing. The troops remained absolutely steady and their fire was under complete control in most difficult conditions of noise and confusion.

FIRING AND AFTER.

After the firing, the crowd in front withdrew but stone throwing continued from the flanks, from house tops and from alley ways leading into the main road. The reserve platoon cleared the flanks but without recourse to firing, and the police and soldiers were able to see to the removal of the dead and wounded who were placed in military lorries and taken to the civil hospital. These operations were hampered by bricks and stones which were still being thrown, but order was restored without serious difficulty.

After the crowd has thus been prevented from reaching the city, a section of the crowd carried the body of Abdul Quaiyum back to the burial ground and buried it in the second grave which had been prepared for it. The excitement soon died down and the troops were withdrawn, and, although parties remained on duty at two police stations until the next morning, no disturbance arose which necessitated their intervention. All troops were withdrawn on the morning of March 20.

CASUALTIES.

The total casualties were 47 dead and 134 injured of whom 55 are not seriously injured. Included in the above figures are one woman who was injured and 7 boys of whom five died and two are seriously injured. No women or children were seen moving in the procession and it is believed that the woman and the boys were injured by bullets ricochetting or gone astray among the houses adjoining the area where the firing took place. The Governor in Council deeply regrets the heavy casualty list and takes this opportunity of expressing his most sincere sympathy with the relatives of those who have suffered. He considers however that this heavy casualty list was unavoidable in the circumstances in which a densely packed mob forced its way through the police on to the soldiers who were obviously prepared to fire. A situation of great danger was only averted by the discipline and steadiness of troops under the control of their officers. The Governor in Council, having fully investigated all the circumstances, is of opinion that the local officers made every possible effort to prevent the situation which finally arose, and that the action taken to deal with this situation when it menaced the lives and property of the citizens could not have been avoided."

"NO CASE FOR INQUIRY."

"A demand has been put forward for a public enquiry but the Governor in Council considers that the facts have been fully ascertained and that no useful purpose will be served by such an enquiry which would tend further to embitter communal feeling."

"The whole matter has been fully discussed by the Governor in Council with the Governor-General in Council who agrees with his conclusions and also concurs in the decision that no further enquiry should be instituted."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 7, 1991
Muslim: Moharrum 6, 1354
Parsi: Avan 6, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 26m
Sunset: 6h 55m
High Tide: 4-07 17-46
Low Tide: 10-18

Senior and Junior Boxing Tournaments, Cooperage 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 11

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Senior and Junior Boxing Tournaments, Cooperage 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 12.

Ram Navami; Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Senior and Junior Boxing Tournaments, Cooperage 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 13

S. S. Strathaird with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual general meeting to-day (Wednesday) at the Wellington Gardens at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor of Bombay will attend.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert by Mrs. Hirabai Badodekar will be given to-morrow (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Laxi Baug Hall in Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CLASSES

The next session commences from 15th April 1935. Admission is extended up to 1st May 1935. Revised Prospectus can be had on application to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Kingly Science" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

SUBURBAN CONFERENCE R. C. TO MEET ON 12TH.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 3rd Suburban District Political Conference will be held in the Parishad Karyalaya, Juhu Road, on Friday, the 12th instant at 8 p.m. when the different Sub-Committees will present their report of work done so far.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE

Under the auspices of the above Society Commander R. C. G. McClement, Nautical Surveyor to Government of India, will deliver a lecture on "Navigation" at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday) at Sudama House, Ballard Estate.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Anyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

Superscribed mails for Mozambique, Beira, Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Kathiawar' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Sequoia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express" Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Happiness Ahead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Chhatrapati Sambhajee" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15, and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Music In The Air" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Rang Bhoomi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Sansar Leela" Daily at 5.15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Great Gabbo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Cuckoos" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Red Ensign" Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Little Giant." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Friday 12th Morning at 10-30 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time signal. Selection of Indian music. (Hindustani records). 1-0 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-50 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme. 7 p.m. Light music. 8 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. Indian programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. "Current Topics." 9-20 p.m. Gramophone Interlude. 9-45 p.m. Marjorie H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. 10 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

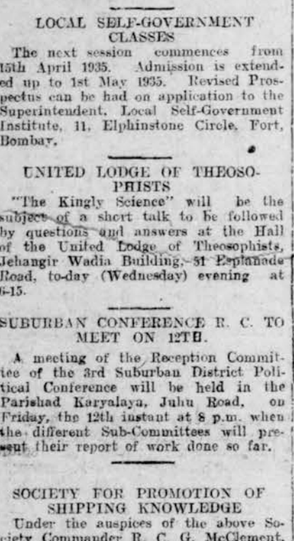
8-30 p.m. Indian programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time signal. Madame Thelma E. Barron. Mezzo-Soprano. In Songs and Piano Recitals. 9-30 p.m. Current Topics. By Charles Harmer. Followed by Light music.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Dance Orchestra," directed by Henry Hall. 8-30 p.m. "Living Dangerously." "Air Thrills."? Some personal reminiscences told by Captain T. Neville Stack, A. F. C. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-30 p.m. The Modernaires (Celebrity Harmony Singers—Four Voices and a Guitar), with George Weedon (Syncopated Pianist) in a programme of "Friendly Harmony." 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

THE CAPITOL

2nd Demand Week!
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
At 6 and 9-30 p.m.
NOW AT POPULAR PRICES:—
Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
(including tax.)
Special Accommodation for Rs. 5|12|- seats



Prof. W. DOORLAY'S
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
45 ARTISTS!
101 DIFFERENT TURNS!
20 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!
Plans open at the Theatre.
Free List Suspended.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

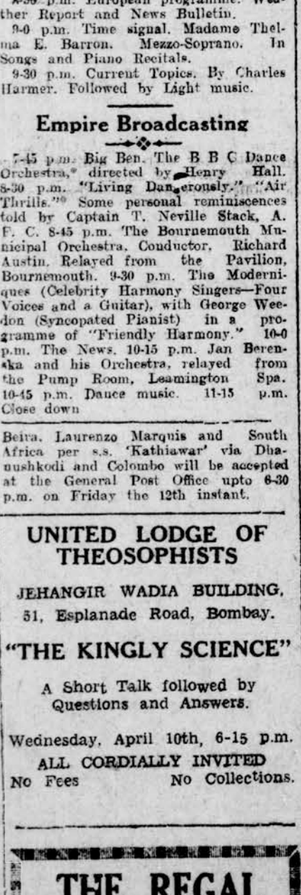
"THE KINGLY SCIENCE"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday, April 10th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Also
LAUREL-HARDY
latest scream.

INTERIM RECEIVER FOR TALKIE EQUIPMENT

Failure To Pay Instalments And Its Sequel

The notice of motion taken out by G. C. Motwane for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the talkie equipment installed at the Palace Talkies, Nagpur, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court on Tuesday.

The plaintiff is a dealer in electrical equipments, radios and talkies doing business under the name of Messrs. Chicago Telephone and Radio Co. at Bombay. The defendants are cinema proprietors at Nagpur.

The plaintiffs stated that under an agreement dated May 9, 1933, the plaintiff sold to the defendants certain talkie equipment and accessories for Rs. 13,300 payable by certain instalments, and it was agreed that the equipment was to remain the property of the plaintiff until all the instalments were paid. The defendants made some part payments but failed to pay further instalments totalling Rs. 8,490.

Under these circumstances the plaintiffs claimed to recover the amount and asked for the appointment of a receiver.

THE DEFENCE

The application was contested by the defendants who stated that the sound produced by the talkie equipment was defective, and no improvement could be effected by several amplifiers tried by the plaintiff. The latter had also failed to supply a Webster amplifier according to agreement. The defendants were therefore entitled to withhold payment of the remaining instalments until the plaintiff fulfilled his part of the agreement, and no case had been made out for the appointment of a receiver.

His Lordship appointed the Court receiver as interim receiver to take charge of the talkie equipment.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the applicant.

The Advocate-General Mr. Kennett Kemp represented the defendants.

SUBURBAN EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, April 8.

The Third Suburban District Political Conference is to be held during the last week of April and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai has been elected its President. So far as I understand from casual conversations with the responsible office-bearers of the Conference, the sessions are likely to commence on the 27th instant and last for two days, whilst the Exhibition of the Village Products and Khadi will be opened, I understand, by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the 22nd instant.

M.G.'s Again

Recent achievements of M. G. sports cars include the following: "Colmore Trophy." The 1935 event was won by M. G. for the fourth successive time, an M. G. Midget driven by Mr. G. Goodman being placed first. Other M. G. cars won the Bernard Norris Cup, and headed both 1,100 c.c. and 1,500 c.c. classes. Half the first class awards were won by M.G., together with 17 second class awards.

"Paris-St. Raphael Rally." In this women's rally, Miss Riddell, driving an M. G. Magnette K3, was placed ninth irrespective of class. In the speed trials at Marseilles, involving a 500-metre test, Miss Riddell won first prize in the 1,500 c.c. class, while the Countess Moy, with an M.G. Midget J3, took first prize in the 1,100 c.c. class. A hill-climb was run at Pouges, also in conjunction with the rally, and Miss Riddell was again successful in the 1,500 c.c. class.

National Week Meeting In "C" Ward

Under the auspices of "G" Ward (Dadar) Congress Labour Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the open Maidan in "Sun Mill" Galli when Sjt. I. S. Patel will preside and Sjts. Mulraj Karsandas, Usuf Meher Alli, Miss Maniben Kara and Sjt. B. N. Taralkar will address in connection with the grievances of the "Sun" Mill operatives.

TOPIWALLA ANNIVERSARY

To celebrate the 14th death anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai, Topiwalla, the great philanthropist, there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Library Hall of the K. S. Niwas, opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, at which Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside and prominent speakers will make speeches.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT THE PALACE

There is a mid-week change of programme at the Palace commencing to-day, when "Dames" will be replaced by "The Little Giant," in which Edward G. Robinson scored his first comedy hit. The story concerns a hilarious solution to the unemployment problem among gangsters, out of jobs since beer came back to U. S. A.

MANDVI (B) WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Mandvi (B) Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Vadgadi (Mandvi) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Dr. Jethalal Vora. Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. D. K. Bhatt will speak on the importance of the National Week. Special arrangement will be made for ladies.

Mr. M. P. T. Acharya, who arrived in Bombay after a long stay in Europe.

ARMAMENT RACE IN EUROPE

But There Is No Fear Of War In Near Future

Mr. M. P. T. Acharya, who left India nearly 26 years ago and had spent his life in various parts of the world, returned to India on Monday. On the continent, Mr. Acharya distinguished himself as a linguist and is thoroughly conversant with several continental languages and has also mastered the North European languages.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" reporter, Mr. Acharya said that at present, political and economic conditions in Europe were quite unsettled.

NO WAR IN NEAR FUTURE

Though preparations for war and manufactures of armaments were going on at a brisk pace, it was not likely, according to him, that war would break out in the near future.

In his peregrinations has had intimate glimpses of the customs and manners of almost all peoples in the world. Mr. Acharya thinks that the Spanish in their temperament, outlook and ideas, resemble the Indian somewhat closely.

Mr. Acharya proposes to stay in Bombay for some time.

London To Durban

It is now by no means rare for a British car, in particular a Morris, to travel from England across Europe and down the African continent. Not long ago Mr. Alan Gilg and Mr. Walter Kay journeyed from Liverpool to Cape Town in a Morris Minor tourer, and now Mr. Frank Humphrey, a 24-year-old South African, has reached home after an adventurous trip in an 8 h.p. Morris saloon, in which he traversed 9,000 miles through 16 countries in 53 days' running time.

Mr. Humphrey was accompanied as far as Cairo by a Cambridge undergraduate, Mr. C. Plummer, who at this point was taken ill and had to withdraw. In Western Europe the roads were "perfect," but altogether different was their experience in Turkey and Asia, where the pot-holes were so big that they resembled "craters caused by bombs"! It took 7 days to travel 800 miles in this region, much of the time in low gear. The African route was slow but sure. In Northern Rhodesia the car collided with an elephant which was running across the road, ramming it from behind and causing it actually to sit down for a moment on the radiator. Needless to say the latter, together with the headlamps, were not quite equal to the strain, but Mr. Humphrey was able to carry on until he reached a "garage."

About 300 gallons of petrol were used throughout—a most economical allowance considering the amount of low-gear work necessitated by the rough going—and it is interesting to learn that no engine trouble whatsoever was experienced.

4 Years Jail For Committing Rape

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court Sessions sentenced Hakim Sayyid Mujabit Hussein to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury finding him guilty of committing rape on a Muslim girl 6 years' old.

The accused was a "hakim" (physician) by profession and had his dispensary at Duncan Road. The girl was living on an upper storey of the same building. The accused called the girl into his dispensary and committed rape on her. The offence was committed in March 1935.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty.

Mr. J. M. Barot appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz instructed by A. S. R. Chari for the defence.

COTTAGERS' INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE

Acharya P. C. Ray has sent the following message to the Secretary, A.I.S.A., Bombay, for the National Week:—

Hand-spinning and weaving is the only indigenous industry that can give employment to the masses of India during non-crop seasons. All our cottage industries have perished in competition with foreign machine made articles. Khadi is truly the poor cottagers' insurance against famine.

I appeal to my countrymen high and low, rich and poor, to see that this ancient indigenous cottage industry is revived by wearing the hand spun.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chhoeki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10

Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chhoeki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Arrivals.	H. M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30
No. 6 Up Frontier Mail (on Saturdays)	8 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	H M.
*On Saturday only Passengers going to Europe	8 50

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Half Anna Tramway Fare

The Tramways Company has introduced of late half an anna fare between certain stations in the city between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. This system has proved a boon to the travelling public. For instance, between Bori Bunder and Crawford Market the fare is only half an anna between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Likewise half an anna is charged between Bhendi Bazar and Chukla (Crawford Market end). A proposal was made to the authorities of the B. E. S. and T. Company some time ago to extend the uniformity of half an anna fare at many other such stations between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and also after 8 p.m. The management of the B. E. S. and T. Company, however, are unable to extend this facility. They do not give any reason for it. The public would have very much appreciated the short distance concession and it would have in no way proved a loss to the company. In the afternoon most of buses run empty and if some concession is extended to the public in the reduction of the bus fares also, it would be advantageous to all concerned.

Radio Mechanics

The question of having classes for training in radio communication in the city is finally dropped for want of money. Some time ago, the Acting Principal and Secretary of the V. J.T. Institute was requested to prepare a syllabus of radio electricity for teaching the construction, repairs, etc of radio sets. The Acting Principal accordingly drew up a syllabus on the lines of the City and Guilds of London Institute in radio communication, and submitted that the cost for training the first batch of 50 students would be at least Rs. 4,800. The probable income by way of fees could not be estimated at present. But as this small amount was not forthcoming, the idea of opening the classes has been dropped for the present. There is no doubt that as broadcasting and radio communication is getting more and more popular, there will be a good demand for radio mechanics in the country. Apart from the men actually engaged in radio business at the present time, there is possibly a very large number of amateurs amongst not only student classes but also amongst the public who are interested in the radio communication classes; but the question is who will foot the bill?

HARIJAN SCHOOL FOR DHARAVI

Sjt. I. S. Patel, the President of the "G" Ward initiated the National Week in Dadar by hawking khaddar and enrolling Congress members. Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar with her lady workers carried on the same work on the morning of the 16th instant. Workers are visiting since then, different localities daily and there is a good response from the public wherever they go.

The Committee has fixed four public meetings during the week, two of which will be held in labour areas. There will be a mass meeting at Dadar on Friday, the 12th instant at night and the Mayor of Bombay is expected to preside over it. There will be a meeting for ladies at "Dhuru Hall," Dadar, at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 13th instant.

HARIJAN SCHOOL FOR DHARAVI

The "Harijan" Day will be observed on Friday when the opening ceremony of a Congress Harijan School at Dharavi will be performed in the morning, after which members of the Corporation will go round and inspect this neglected area of Bombay where about 10,000 Harijans are residing in slums.

INDUSTRIAL HOME EXHIBITS

Those who have not enrolled themselves as Congress members are requested to do it soon and it will be certainly worthwhile to pay a visit to the Office of the Dadar District Congress Committee, (opposite Dadar Rly. Station, B.B.&C.I.) and see the various fine articles such as paper and fret works manufactures in the "Industrial Home" of this Committee by very young boys and girls.

Official And Personal

His Majesty King George of Greece, Major Levidis, Miss Vesey and Miss Keith Fraser arrived at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay returned from Delhi on Monday morning.

'Interim' Receiver For 'Free Press' Rotary Appointed

But Injunction To Restrain Defendant From Using Machinery Refused

On an "exparte" application made by Chhotalal V. Jerajani Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court on Tuesday appointed the Court Receiver as an interim receiver to take charge of a rotary machine belonging to the Free Press of India Ltd.

The plaintiff stated that a Twin Duplex rotary machine had been taken by the defendant under a hire purchase agreement from Messrs. Vissanji Sons and Co. In consideration of a sum of Rs. 20,000 advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant company, the plaintiff was, with the consent of Messrs. Vissanji Sons and Co., deemed to be the owner of the machine under an agreement dated March 8, 1934 and he was to allow the defendants to use the machine for their business of printing their three papers "The Free Press Journal," "The Nav Bharat" and "Nav Shakti".

The defendants undertook to repay the loan by instalments of Rs. 1,500 a month with interest at 7½ per cent. It was further agreed that in default of payment of the instalments as arranged, the plaintiff should be at liberty to cancel the permission given to the defendants to use the machine and to take possession of it from the defendants.

INSTALMENTS IN ARREARS

The plaintiff stated that after paying three instalments, the defendants had allowed the instalments from July 1934 to fall into arrears in respect of which Rs. 14,473-13-9 inclusive of interest had become due to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, thereafter tried to take possession of the machine but the defendants refused to allow him to do so.

Under the above circumstances the plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to cancel the permission given to the defendants to use the machine and that in fact he had already cancelled such permission.

INTERIM RECEIVER

Under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed for an interim receiver to take charge of the machine and also for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using or in any way dealing with the machine.

His Lordship at the present stage refused to grant the injunction but appointed the court receiver as interim receiver.

His Lordship gave leave to the plaintiff to serve the notice of motion on the defendants and made the rule returnable on June 20 next with liberty to the defendants to expedite the hearing by giving notice to the plaintiff.

Mr. M A Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WARNER BROS.' INTIMATE MUSICAL SUCCESSOR TO "DAMES"
Happiness Ahead
DICK POWELL
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON
HEAR
Dick singing "POP GOES YOUR HEART" and 4 other big hits to his new screen sweetheart
A First National Picture

Also
GRAND NATIONAL, 1935

1935
Compositions
NEW DANCE CREATIONS
UDAY SHANKAR
And His Company of Dancers & Musicians
Coming to
THE EXCELSIOR
From April 20.

Telephone No. 22622, Post Box No. 232. Telegrams "Chronicle," Registered No. B-1626.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935

ENQUIRY IS ESSENTIAL

The Bombay Government have at last issued a lengthy statement about the Karachi tragedy. It is of the usual hush-hush type. Its gist is contained in its concluding portion and is as follows:

"The Governor in Council, having fully investigated all the circumstances, is of opinion that the local officers made every possible effort to prevent the situation which finally arose, and that the action taken to deal with this situation when it menaced the lives and property of the citizens could not have been avoided. A demand has been put forward for a public enquiry but the Governor in Council considers that the facts have been fully ascertained and that no useful purpose will be served by such an enquiry which would tend further to embitter communal feeling. The whole matter has been fully discussed by the Governor in Council with the Governor-General in Council who agrees with his conclusions and also concurs in the decision that no further enquiry should be instituted."

There is an unmistakable air of finality about this conclusion. But the statement itself raises so many questions and issues that it cannot be allowed to be the last word on the subject. We hope that in their own interests Government will not bang the door against public criticism and such further action as may be demanded by public opinion.

Two Questions

Two questions have been insistently asked ever since the tragedy took place. They are: (1) Did the local authorities do all that was possible to prevent a grave crisis?; and (2) did the military when called upon to take charge of the situation, use more force than was necessary? To take the latter first, there is nothing in the official statement which answers the question satisfactorily so as to show that no enquiry is necessary in the matter. On the other hand allegations made by responsible leaders of Sind go to show that the conduct of the military was certainly not beyond criticism or inquiry. In view of the allegations made in their telegram to the Viceroy by Shaikh Abdul Majid and Mr. Sadique, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Karachi Tragedy League, it is impossible to brush aside as unworthy of notice the demand for an inquiry into the conduct of the military.

Hopeless Blunders

The other question as to whether the local authorities had taken all the necessary precautions to prevent the development of an uncontrollable situation is considered at great length by the official statement, which finally comes to the conclusion that everything done by the authorities was right and that they had done all that was possible to avert a crisis. But the very facts cited by the official statement make it impossible for the public to accept these conclusions and forego a further inquiry. We shall not, just at present, go much into detail; but on reading the official report we cannot help saying that the authorities sadly blundered, more in their acts of omission than of commission. For instance, they blundered in not arranging with the relatives of Abdul Qaiyum and local leaders for an earlier burial before crowds could collect at the burial-ground. Once the body was completely buried, and not merely lowered in the grave, it was unthinkable that any Muslims would venture to exhume it. The authorities hopelessly blundered in removing all policemen except "a small body of plain clothes" from the burial ground before the body was fully buried, though they knew that the situation there was serious. This complete withdrawal of the police from a place of imminent danger is most amazing, as is also the admission in another place that "a barrier of lorries, cars, carriages, etc. which had been arranged to obstruct the crowd broke up on seeing the size and temper of the advancing procession." In the face of such damaging admissions and of most regrettable omissions, to shirk an impartial inquiry not only arrests the course of justice but also rouses considerable suspicion in the minds of the public. In a serious case like this a mere departmental inquiry, which is almost necessarily a one-sided affair, cannot meet the ends of justice and allay public suspicion. An independent and searching enquiry, is absolutely essential.

Woes Of The Press

The conviction of the Editor and the Printer of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" by the Calcutta High Court for contempt of Court may be in accordance with the law of the land. But the law itself in India is unduly hard upon newspapers, which have to comment on current events in very difficult circumstances. And those who interpret or enforce the law often fail to appreciate these difficulties. We agree with Justice Mukerjea that the article in question was one which the Court had no jurisdiction to deal with in a summary manner. In any case the ends of justice would have been amply met if the Court had awarded a sentence of fine. Addressing the Editor of the "Patrika", the Chief Justice said: "The judges of the Court know their duty. They are doing their duty and will do their duty regardless of consequences without fear or favour." That is an admirable position for any judge. But, Editors, too, have their duties, only in discharging them they are not, in India, half so well privileged as are the law-makers and law interpreters. Never-the-less Editors must do their duty, regardless of consequences, without fear or favour.

Well-Deserved Tribute

Few retiring Mayors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have received such glowing and ungrudging tributes as were paid to Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah, the retiring Mayor, on Monday and few have deserved the tributes in such abundant measure as Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah. In his reply Mr. Hooseinally said that it was his ambition, when elected as Mayor, to follow in the footsteps of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Watcha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. Mr. Hooseinally could not have selected better exemplars and his work as Mayor has amply proved that he has not followed the example in vain. Mr. Hooseinally enjoys the distinction of being one of the very few members of the Corporation, who not only attend its meetings and those of its various committees regularly but also study with thoroughness, care and patience the subjects that come up for consideration. We wish more members of the Corporation followed his excellent example.

EDUCATION IN NATIONAL UNITY

Will The Mayor Lead?

(By Kanaiyalal Vakil).

Bombay is, in constitution and outlook, cosmopolitan. The privilege is one of service, of unity—not of discord and division. The city's possibilities for inter-communal, inter-provincial and international contacts are almost infinite. They have not been purposively explored. The thousand and one religious communities, the varied provincial languages and dialects and the still more varied social and cultural environments of the city have inevitably led to inconceivable wastage of national resources in money, thought and energy. In no other single aspect of civic life is the wastage so painfully vivid as in the education of its children,—the nation's vanguard, the architects of its future.

Tht Opportunity

Eight years and more have elapsed since the present Mayor first touched the Corporation's conscience on the question of education in national unity. Times have changed. And, the city has now been led to hope. New men, women and ideas are beginning to stir the placid, if not altogether stagnant, pools of the municipality. If these new men and women would be as determined as they have been young and aspiring, there is, indeed, more than hope for plans of civic education more economic and effective than the departmental and communal chaos which animate the Schools Committee and vitiates the intellectual and cultural life of the City. They have no majority, little influence and certainly not the power which vested interests when threatened know how to consolidate. But are these necessary to formulate the essential preliminaries to the truly national scheme of education?

Hindustani Teaching Schools Only

If we are so determined, is it impossible to work out a plan by which the Municipality can entirely disown within a period of less than eight years tuition in any other language than Hindusthani? Visualise what an inspiration it would be to see in Bombay young children from Bengal, Maharashtra, Madras, U. P., C. P., Gujarat and the Punjab speaking a language that would unite them, bring them together in a manner almost impossible to their parents! What an example it would be for other cities to emulate. The plan of solely Hindusthani Municipal schools if one could so call them, would not only be a transparent measure of economy of municipal funds and resources; it would also be a tangible and most practicable nucleus for the fruitful activities of the institutions, which at present carry on scattered activities, aiming to establish a common national language.

Municipal wisdom, as at present observable, has not seen the necessity of the helpful services of tried educationists. But if the civic and national mission of the new men and women, who have entered the Corporation has any meaning, municipal institutions must lead to the only economic and vitally effective plan of education in national unity.

HOARE'S SURRENDER

We have always felt and said that there is practically little diffence between Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Winston Churchill in their attitudes towards India. They differ, where they do, only in degree, the latter being a shade more reactionary than the former, if much less astute. Often enough, however, they entirely agree—at the expense of India. The latest illustration of this fact is Sir Samuel's yielding to the die-hards' clamour for the deletion of Clause 251 in the India Bill, which enabled the Secretary of State to transfer, to some other authority, without Parliamentary amendment, all or any of his powers in making appointments. The deletion of this Clause was not demanded by the Civil Service Memorial. But the consent of even Sir Samuel to its deletion shows that the secret agitation of some Civil Servants has not been altogether in vain.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

Need For Better Safe-guarding The Interests Of The Employees

By K. RAMA RAO. V.

Sections 133 to 143 deal with cases of Government intervention on petitions by interested parties. It would really be surprising to know whether this provision has been utilised even a dozen times throughout India during the 22 years of existence of the present Companies Act. It has never been intended to work and it has not been worked. Unfortunately, so long as audit remains in the hands of private persons, the limited liability companies would not be properly exposed when they are working on wrong lines. The cry is going up in England for Government control of audit of the finances of these companies. It will one day have to come about. The day may be far off in India but the law in this respect requires a good deal of amending. Meanwhile, would it be too much to ask that the Labour Department of a provincial Government should be given a watching brief on behalf of employees when wage troubles arise with employers irrespective of the nature of the work done and, under certain conditions, the Government department should function just as the police function in the case of a feared riot or trouble in the mill area? It is not only employers that require to be protected, it is also employees.

Protecting The Weak

So far as the section dealing with the grounds on which a company may be taken into liquidation is concerned, it is fairly comprehensive. But the expression "unable to pay debts" should be made to mean in effect that when there is a just strike for wages long in arrears, the company should be immediately put into liquidation if need be at the intervention of the Government's Labour Department. We expect that Government themselves would be willing, especially under the forthcoming dispensation, to undertake work of this nature because it is part of the duty of the State to protect the interests of the weak against the strong and to prevent trouble that arises from labour cheated of its due.

Liquidator's Duties

Once a company goes into liquidation, the liquidator under the present Act has fairly wide powers of action; but such action is fettered by a number of circumstances. It may be his softness towards certain interested parties, it may be his unwillingness to take risks, it may actually be want of funds, but more often than not it is the last. At present if a company which has been taken into liquidation has no funds or has not sufficient funds, the liquidator makes a report to the High Court and acting on its instructions can any day bring about the dissolution of the company; but unfortunately too much advantage is taken by some not very scrupulous liquidators of this omnibus pretext to defeat the ends of justice in more ways than one. Leaving alone private liquidators, though appointed by the court, let us take the official liquidator who is an officer of the High Court. At present owing to the changes made recently by the Government of Bombay, his office is now a part and parcel of the administrative machine. It is no surprise, because, it is considered to be a useful and revenue-yielding asset by the Government. My submission is that part of the surplus which the Government get from the liquidator's office should be converted into a general fund, and money from this fund should be used in certified cases, to finance proceedings in connection with such limited liability companies in liquidation as have no funds of their own. The liquidator will then be enabled to discharge his duties more satisfactorily and misfeasance proceedings will not have to be given up or will not be the farce that they often are

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

MACDONALD FOR STRESA

It is, of course, very unfortunate that Mr. Eden should be prevented by illness from attending the Stresa Conference. But it is fortunate that Sir John Simon is, at least, not going alone. In fact he will be in Stresa only to play second fiddle as it were to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has finally decided to represent Britain himself. This, we should like to think, is not a bad augury. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald rightly enjoys the reputation of having been one of the best British Foreign Secretaries of recent times. But he achieved success during his "Labour" days which unfortunately are no more. Considering the fact—there is absolutely no doubt about it—that his present masters have decided to dethrone him, there is the danger of Mr. MacDonald being tempted by his notorious love for Prime Ministership to play up, unsuccessfully, to Tory sentiments at Stresa. But if only he resisted futile temptations, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would be capable of winding up his unfortunate career with an act of real international statesmanship.

C. R. REDDI'S SUCCESS.

Mr. C. R. Reddi, the Congress candidate has been declared elected to the Madras Legislative Council from the Chittor District with a thumping majority over his opponent. Mr. Reddi's opponent who sported the ryots' label could secure only 90 votes as against his 6,180. It is a great victory and its significance lies in the fact that the people stand by the Congress and have full confidence in its policy, programme and 'bona fides' as against those of its opponents whether they disguise themselves as 'ryots' candidates' or Justicites. The election is an answer to the Raja of Bobbili who, we are confident, will get further confirmation from the result of the Madras City bye-election.

JUBILEE FUND COLLECTIONS

No sensible person can congratulate Sir Henry Craik on his answers about the allegation that District Officers were exercising undue pressure—Mr. Ranga actually mentioned a particular case in Madras—in collecting money for the Silver Jubilee Fund. Government may have had "no reason to believe" those allegations, but they can have no reason to disbelieve them either in the absence of any inquiry. Sir Henry Craik, further, merely took refuge behind the letter of constitutional practice by saying that the matter rested with the Local Governments. He would have been much better advised, even from the point of view of Government themselves, if he had at least promised to address Local Governments to make inquiries and see that no pressure as complained of was exercised.

NO AMNESTY

In reply to a Labour question in Parliament, Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, said that it was not proposed to make any release of prisoners in connection with the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties. This reply confirms the announcement made some time ago by Sir Henry Craik in the Assembly. We are not surprised at this unanimity of sentiment between the British and "Indian" Governments. In fact, so far as this country and its people are concerned does it not quite clearly prove to them the justification of the grounds on which the Indian National Congress has decided to abstain from any participation in the Jubilee celebration?

EX-PARTE

The net result of the visit to Delhi of the Bombay Governor and Mr. Bell was announced in the Council of State by Mr Hallet. Replying to a question Mr. Hallet stated that a resolution on the subject of the Karachi firing would shortly be issued by the Government of Bombay which would deal fully with the points raised in the question. The resolution has been issued and it shows that the demand for an open and impartial inquiry has been finally rejected. Why? On the same day, Sir Henry Craik, opposing an adjournment motion in the Assembly, laid down an "obiter dictum" to the effect that he was not prepared to accept ex-parte statements. Why then do Government expect the public to accept official ex-parte statements, especially in view of the allegations made by responsible public men?

INDIAN PARADOXES

Unable any longer to deny the universal opposition to the India Bill in India, the "Times" seeks consolation in the thought that the opposition is not based on any common objection. But a little careful observation should convince every impartial critic that the bulk of the people of India are united in opposing the very basis of the proposed constitution. The "Times" only confuses the issues by indulging in generalisations like India being a land of paradoxes and contrasts and then jumps to the comfortable conclusion that till these "discordances" are harmonised India will need British guidance. Every country has its paradoxes and contrasts. But for the very reason that a century of British rule has not only failed to harmonise the contrasts but has in several cases aggravated them, the people are now determined to rely upon themselves to bring about their salvation.

CONGRESS & SALT DUTY

The adoption by the Legislative Assembly of the Bill to extend the additional import duty on salt for another year shows that Congress opposition to any levy on salt is discriminating. Congress members supported the Bill because it was necessary to encourage the salt industry in India and the duty on imported refined salt did not by itself affect appreciably the price of unrefined salt used by the poor. Congress stoutly opposes a tax on indigenous salt as it discourages indigenous production and raises the price of even unrefined salt. A notable feature of the discussion of the present Bill is that Mr. Morgan's amendment giving preference to Liverpool salt was rejected without a division. Even Government opposed it, probably making a virtue of necessity Bengal, which till recently was the largest consumer of Liverpool salt, has now practically stopped using it and is using instead indigenous and Aden salt.

PRESS VIEWS

Appeal For Detenus

Once more we appeal to the Government to release the State Prisoners and the detenus or to put them on trial. We have done so any number of times without making the slightest impression on the Powers-that-be but that does not discourage us from renewing our appeal on behalf of the very large number of men and women who have been living for years deprived of one of the elementary rights of man. The appeal, supported as it is by reason, comes straight from our hearts. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." On the question of State Prisoners and detenus our heart is full and if we remind the Government and the public of the duty which they owe these unfortunate men and women, it is because the call of humanity is felt to be irresistible.—"Forward."

Government's Defeats

The Government of India have suffered thirteen defeats in the winter session of the Assembly in New Delhi. Most of these defeats had been inflicted by the Opposition on important measures and any responsible Government in a democratic country would have resigned as a result. Never before were so many cuts carried against Government by the Assembly, and we hope the lesson will not be lost on them. A striking feature of the Assembly sessions this time has been the bellicose nature of the speeches from the treasury benches. They have amazed the world both by their rudeness and tactlessness. The Army Secretary, the Finance Member and the Law Member have made a name for themselves as the Assembly bruisers and this fact contributed not a little to the acrimonious tone of many of the debates. On the whole the level of the debates in the winter session was decidedly low both in calibre and in taste. —"Hitavada."

Asked about the Karachi firing the Honourable Mr. Hallet said that "a resolution on the question would shortly be issued by the Government of Bombay."

Resolved, that is, that there is nothing doing, eh?

* * * *

The Governor-in-Council, with the concurrence of the Governor-General-in-Council, "considers that the facts have been fully ascertained and that no useful purpose will be served by such an enquiry which would tend further to embitter communal feeling."

The nationalist argument is so devastatingly conclusive that nothing further need be said save to congratulate the Governor and the Governor-General in their respective Councils.

* * * *

We are inclined to agree with the Honourable the President of the Assembly. The memorandum published in the "Morning Post" over the signatures of 5 Bengal civilians, distributed as under:

(1) 2 Judges of the High Court itself

(2) 2 Secretaries to the Bengal Government themselves and

(3) 1 Indian—by himself?

cannot be considered to have raised any matter of urgent public importance.

Come to think of it, what they say is, for them, nothing unusual—we mean it is by no means urgent etc.

* * * *

And we thoroughly disagree with Mr. Satyamurti that having written in the most insulting terms about the Government of India, these five gentlemen are guilty of sedition.

It is a legal maxim that the part cannot bring into hatred or contempt the whole. At least, if it isn't, it ought to be.

* * * *

Reviewing the Assembly Sessions our Delhi correspondent asks: "May one hope that the Simla Session will see less of bitterness and acrimony?"

The answer is in the negative ("Hear, hear" from Sir N. N Sircar, Sir James Grigg, etc.)

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regrets that the "stalwarts" of the British Labour Party have not yet fully appreciated the strength of the Indian opposition to the India Bill.

We are afraid we cannot believe it. It is hardly complimentary to the stalwart of Indian Labour who coached the British Labour Party so hard and briefed it to the tune of a few hundred amendments.

By the way, our greetings to Mr. Mehta on his safe return.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also said that the National Government in England had an unprecedented majority and that there was no possibility of any amendment on the India Bill being carried.

We wish he had realised it before wasting his time and energy—to say nothing of compromising the position of Indian Labour—by producing a plethora of suggested amendments.

* * * *

On the eve of his seventieth birthday, Field-Marshal von Ludendorff has declared: "I am an anti-Christian heathen and I am proud of it."

And, with due ceremony and 'eclat,' Nazi Germany has decided to be proud of him.

* * * *

NAZI TRIUMPH IN DANZIG ELECTION

Increase Aggregate By 30,000 Votes Since Last Contest

—Headlines.

It is, however, a reassuring thought that the Versailles triumph still reigns supreme.

* * * *

"Engaged? But I thought there was a provision in your late husband's will that if you married again his fortune was to go to his brother."

"That's so. I'm marrying his brother."

Indianisation Of Services

Labour Amendment To India Bill Defeated By 204 Votes To 30

LONDON, April 8.

When the Committee Stage of the India Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, Mr. D. R. Grenfell proposed an amendment that at least half of the Secretary of State's advisers must be Indians, and urged that the Council should, as far as possible, be representative of Indian people. He believed the amendment was desirable if the Indianisation of the Services was to proceed progressively.

The Amendment was, however, defeated by 204 votes to 30, and the debate adjourned.

Further criticisms of Clause 251 were made on the resumption of the Committee stage of the India Bill.

The House of Commons by 233 votes to 43 voted for the deletion of Clause 251 to which Sir S. Hoare had agreed.

The clause relates to the power by Order in Council to transfer certain powers of the Secretary of State in connection with the making of appointments.

Clause 252 was agreed to with the drafting amendment by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Clause 253 has agreed to without discussion.

Mr. J W Banfield (Lab.) proposed an amendment to 254 providing that the members of the Federal Commission should be appointed by the Governor-General in discretion. He said it was comparatively a small point but one with which the prestige of the politically minded Indian was bound up. Sir Samuel Hoare stated that the appointments would any way made on the recommendation of the Governor-General. He was prepared to accept the amendment provided it was clear that the Governor-General would make the appointments in discretion (Cheers). The amendment was adopted.

The Labour amendment providing that the Governor-General should make regulations for the Federal Commission was also agreed to. Mr. R. A. Butler (Con.) proposed a Government amendment providing at least half the members of any commission shall have held office for ten years under the Crown in India.

The Government amendment was adopted and Clause 254 was agreed to.

Definite View

Replying to the points put by the members on Clause 255, Sir Samuel Hoare said it was the definite view of the Select Committee and his advisors both in Britain and in India that the Commissions should be advisory rather than mandatory. He pointed out that the powers of the civil service commission in Britain were strictly limited, and said the promotions subordinate ranks of the police should be excluded from the purview of the commissions.

Clauses 256 and 257 agreed to. Clauses 258 and 259 were also adopted, the former by 244 votes to 36.

Sir Samuel Hoare proposed an amendment to Clause 260, providing that the pension of a person permanently residing outside India shall be paid in accordance with the arrangements made with the Secretary of State, and said the amendment made it clear that the Secretary of State was responsible for seeing that the money for pensions was found from the Indian revenues.

The amendment was carried and Clause 260 was agreed to.

Sir Samuel Hoare's amendment to Clause 261, providing that the representations from subscribers must be considered before an order in the Council was made was carried and Clauses 261 and 262 were adopted and also 263 after the adoption of a number of drafting amendment by Sir Samuel Hoare.

A stipulation that one of the Secretary of State's advisers must be a woman was the object of an amendment to Clause 254 proposed by Mr. F. Cocks, (Lab.)

The amendment was defeated by 206 votes to 49.

Mr D R Grenfell proposed that at least half the advisers should be Indians and urged that the Council should as far as possible be representative of Indian people. He believed the amendment was desirable if the Indianisation of the services was to proceed progressively.

After this amendment was defeated by 204 votes to 30 the debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

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SIAM DRIVES HARD BARGAIN

But London Rubber Market Remains Unaffected

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 9.

Reuter learns exclusively that the special treatment accorded to Siam under the regulation agreement will be adhered to. Siam's quota will remain 40,000 of the production scheme while the exportable percentage of the basic quota will not be less than 75 per cent in 1935, 85 per cent in 1936, 90 per cent in 1937 and 100 per cent in 1938; also Siam will be allowed to plant 31,000 acres.

SIAM'S HARD BARGAIN

While it is felt that Siam has driven a hard bargain with the Committee, satisfaction is generally expressed as the approval removes the prospect of intensive planting in Siam and also ends the smuggling from Malaya. Siam's planted rubber area is reported to exceed 150,000 acres of which a third is not yet bearing.

The market is not affected by the news as was generally expected.

Siam's exports in 1935 amount to 25,000 tons. Well-informed circles anticipated that Siam will find it difficult to fulfil the generous quota alloted by the Committee.

LONDON MARKET UNAFFECTED

Siam's decision will not affect the market. It is pointed out that it is impossible for Siam to produce anything like 40,000 at least for a considerable time. There is some danger of smuggling from North Malaya into Siam but it is believed that this will amount to much.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Special Train Collides With Stolen Car

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, April 9.

There was a very narrow escape for President Roosevelt's special train proceeding to New York when it collided with a motor car in North Carolina during the night. The train was pulled up and no one was injured. It transpired that the motor car was stolen and placed athwart the tracks, the occupants having escaped.

Motichand & Kamalchand

Were two orphans in a C. P. village
They lived on doles of their neighbours
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AND ARE NOW SELF SUPPORTING & INDEPENDENT

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(2) KHADI PRINTING AND DYEING WORKS. 95A, Girgaum Back Rd. BOMBAY 4.

Leo Cherniavsky, who gives his farewell concert at the Sir C. J. Hall to-day.

JEW BAITING IN ROUMANIA

BUCHAREST, April 0.

Anti-semites' molestation of Jewish freshmen in Bucharest University has whipped the authorities to swift and strong action. The Faculty of Medicine is temporarily closed. Twenty-two students have been arrested.

The Minister for Interior in a statement says he has instructed the police to put down Anti-Jewish demonstrations.—Reuter.

LAW OF ADULTS FOR MINORS

Sequel To Increase Of Crime Among Soviet Youngsters

MOSCOW, April 8.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

Criminal activities, especially crimes of violence, are assuming such grave proportions among minors over 12 that decree has been issued making them amenable to the same law as adults.

A group of minors were to-day sentenced at Tashkent from two to six years imprisonment for terrorising school boys and committing rowdyism in streets.

Wordsworth Anniversary Celebrations

RUGBY, April 8.

On the occasion of the anniversary yesterday of the birth in 1770 of William Wordsworth, songs of thrushes and black birds outside Dover Cottage, Grosmere, West Morlands, where he lived for many years, were broadcast to the United States and Canada.

Bells of St. Oswalds Church in Grosmere, in which Wordsworth worshipped and in whose churchyard he lies buried, were also heard.—B. O. W.

131,000 Less Unemployed In Britain During March

LONDON, April 8.

One hundred and thirty-one thousand fewer people were out of employment last month as compared to February although the total of the workless still exceeds 2,100,000.

The most marked improvement is in the building industry.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA CONTEMPLATES ANOTHER AIR RACE

To Commemorate Centenary Celebrations Next Year

LONDON, April 9.

Mr. R L. Butler, Premier of South Australia who is at present in England, states that the plans under consideration to commemorate South Australia's centenary next year include suggestion for another air race from England to Australia.

It is proposed that aeroplanes will fly to Adelaide and all carry passengers.—B.O.W.

MARTIAL LAW REGIME IN SPAIN

To End From Sunday Next

(Special Cable)

MADRID, April 9.

Martial law which has been in operation for six months in some provinces, will be abolished next Sunday by a decision of the Cabinet taken to-day.

Flandin To Lead French Delegation To Stresa

(Special Cable)

PARIS, April 9.

M. Flandin will lead the French delegation to Stresa.

ENGLAND DOES NOT WANT WAR

But Would Insist On Non-Aggression Pact, Says Baldwin

LONDON, April 9.

The British Government's recognition of the importance of the Stresa Conference on Thursday is indicated in the Cabinet's decision that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary be the British representatives there.

It is expected that the French President, M. Flandin, will also attend with Prime Minister M. Laval and it is known that Signor Mussolini will himself be the principal Italian representative.

In addition to a number of officials Sir John Simon will be accompanied by Viscount Cranborne, who is a Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Anthony Eden and accompanied the latter on his recent tour of the European capitals.

CABINET APPROVES.

The general trend of the statement to be made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir John Simon when he will review the results of the recent conversations in the European capitals before the Stresa Conference was, it is understood, approved at yesterday's meetings of the Cabinet.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, owing to an engagement in Wales, was unable to attend yesterday's Cabinet. He spoke last night at Llandrendon Wells and referred to the outlook in international politics. At times, he said, he felt he was living in a mad house. A great attempt was made at Versailles to redraw the map of Europe and overcome differences so far as they were concerned with ethnology. We fought the war to make the world safe for Democracy and world was not safe for Democracy and all that that word meant to-day. He had not lost hope yet in limitation of armaments and he would stick to Germany on that subject till she declared that she would not have anything to do with it.

BALDWIN DOES NOT WANT WAR

"But if she or any other country will not consider these things, then I admit the situation becomes far more difficult. I would say this—this country does not want war and does not mean to have war, and if war can only be stopped by letting the aggressor know that war will not be permitted in Europe, this country will play her part. I am convinced, with the rest of Europe to see that no aggression shall take place.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

Collective security is a difficult subject. We do not know, we cannot tell what form it may take but as one who has been studying and working on this question through bad times through many years, and driven to the conclusion that the best way we have of ensuring peace is by some means of collective security and to that end inside the League of Nations the whole of Europe must get together, to play its part and devise means by which this great end can be achieved."

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, well-known Labour Leader of Bombay was arrested on Tuesday afternoon at his residence, by Rao Bahadur Patwardhan, Bombay C.I.D., under the Emergency Powers Act.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

London Dinner To Members Of Enquiry Committee

LONDON, April 9.

Members of the Egyptian Mission Economic Inquiry were guests at a dinner last night.

Responding to the toast of success to the Mission Hafez Fifi Pasha said that economic relations between Britain and Egypt had grown up naturally and spontaneously and it was with a view to explore the possibilities of consolidating and developing those relations and fostering their healthy growth that they had been invited to Britain. Difficulties inherent in the trade problems were evident, but they were reasonably hopeful of an eventual happy issue to their common efforts.

The Egyptian Minister expressed the hope that the Foreign Secretary and other Ministers would visit their country at no distant date. In the extension of economic and commercial relations between Britain and Egypt, he added, was the surest way of smoothing over difficulties in every sphere and of removing misunderstanding.—B.O.W.

Ludendorff Is Proud Of Being A Heathen

Stages Come Back At Age Of 70 After 10 Years' Retirement

(Special Cable)

MUNICH, April 8.

Gen. Ludendorff emerged from his ten years' retirement on the occasion of his 70th birthday when Gen. Bloemberg, Minister of War and Gen, Fritsch, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by an escort of the Reichswehr proceeded to Gen. Ludendorff in State and rendered military honours amid the cheers of a vast crowd.

LUDENDORFF STAGES COMEBACK

Famous Leader Says Limitation Of Arms Is Immoral

(Special Cable.)

MUNICH, April 8.

"I am an anti-Christian and a heathen, and I am proud of it," declared the septuageneroan Field Marshal Ludendorff in a piquant interview with Reuter. "He expressed the opinion that any limitation of armaments was immoral and the reintroduction of conscription a guarantee of peace. He thought all the peoples even French and Germans wanted peace, but were incited and driven to war by those underground powers which secretly seek to dominate the world".

Ludendorff who is staging a political comeback is simultaneously celebrating his seventieth birthday and reconciliation with the Nazis to-morrow, when all the public buildings in the country will be beflagged in his honour by Hitler's orders.

Reichswehr leaders will ceremoniously visit him to make congratulatory speeches.

FRANCE TO ORGANISE "PASSIVE DEFENCE"

Civil Population To Be Protected Against Air Attack

(Special Cable)

PARIS, April 9.

A new law for organising "passive defence" of the civil population against aircraft attacks has been promulgated rendering such organisation obligatory throughout French territory.

Encirclement Of Germany Is French Aim

Britain Unlikely To Join Defensive Scheme Proposed By Laval

LONDON, April 8.

There will be a further meeting of the Cabinet for two hours this evening in regard to the European situation. As Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon will report to the French and Italian ministers the results of Mr. Eden-Sir John Simon's visits, it is expected that Sir John Simon's statement in the House of Commons to-morrow will not circumscribe the Stresa talks or prejudice the League Council proceedings on April 15. The decision to make the Stresa Conference one of Premiers as well as foreign ministers is welcomed in Paris.

It is felt that the conference would thus be more authoritative. Uncertainty in regard to the British attitude prevails in Paris and Berlin, though the German newspapers asserts that Britain has decided against any encirclement of Germany by alliance against her.

It is understood that M. Laval proposes that Article XVI of the League Covenant should be implemented so as to define and render instantly operative obligations incurred in the event of aggression. In addition to the three big powers the Little Entente and Soviet should join this act of defensive preparation, but he emphasised that the document was open for the signatures of all powers including Germany and Poland.

He thought that Signor Mussolini would accept this scheme if convinced that it was workable, but feared that Britain while approving the document might decline to join.—Reuter.

ITALY SENSES "NORDIC DANGER"

ROME, April 8.

There is considerable satisfaction in official quarters over the news that Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon will attend the Stresa Conference. Official quarters express the opinion that if German ambition is to be restrained the three major powers should establish a solid common front at Stresa.

The danger of war with Germany is a common topic and the Government has shown apprehension by countermanding the orders of some higher grade officers to depart to the Colonies.

There is little doubt that Signor Mussolini will strongly recommend at Stresa that Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria shall be accorded an increase in armaments to counterbalance the "Nordic Danger.—Reuter.

GERMANY DOES NOT WANT EASTERN PACT

Sir John Simon said that in Moscow Capt Eden learnt that the Soviet desired to promote the European security system as contemplated in the London communique and the principles of League. The Soviet emphasised that the proposed Eastern Pact did not aim at the encirclement of any state but equal security for all and felt that German and Polish participation would be the best solution of the problem.

In Warsaw M. Beck explained that Poland had established tranquil conditions on the German and Russian frontiers through existing agreements and, asked whether any new proposals would improve or disturb the good atmosphere attained. The subject was briefly reviewed in Prague.

Herr Hitler stated that Germany was not prepared to sign the Eastern Pact implying mutual assistance and Germany was particularly opposed to entering into a pact with Russia nor was she prepared to include Lithuania in the pact of non-aggression.

BRITISH CARGOBOAT IN TROUBLE

Urgent S.O.S. From Mid Atlantic

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, April 9.

An urgent S.O.S. "hold filling rapidly" is drawing the British and American steamers at top speed towards the London cargoboat "Towerbridge," in mid-Atlantic. One British vessel has just sent a wireless that she has sighted "Towerbridge."

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN:

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Legal Aid To The Poor

NEED FOR AID SOCIETY IN THE MOFUSSIL

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The system of administering justice in this country is such that a litigant not aided with a lawyer has got very little chance of succeeding, while the litigant who can secure the services of an expert lawyer can definitely hope to succeed, depending upon the skill of the lawyer. So many cases daily come before the courts civil and criminal, where innocent parties suffer. Of course, these sufferings of the poor are due to the complicated machinery of imparting justice that is in vogue in this country. Unless, therefore, this machinery is changed and replaced by a simple one, the poor persons who are innocent are bound to suffer and no individual can be blamed for it.

It is but meet that some attempt should be made to render legal aid to those who are not in a position to secure it on account of their poverty and who suffer consequences in the absence of it. Throughout the whole world there are benefactors who have started hospitals, dispensaries and like institutions to provide means with their own moneys, to alleviate the physical sufferings of those human beings who are too poor to secure them. In India also such institutions are not wanting. But in countries like America and England there are institutions which render legal aid to the poor without charging them anything. On account of the existence of such institutions, the poor get there, free legal aid, and so though the machinery of imparting justice is costly there, as it is here, the poor persons are not at a disadvantage there, as they are here. As compared with other countries in Europe, the number of poor persons in India being greater, the need for such institutions as the legal aid Society, is greater here.

In Bombay, the Bombay Legal Aid Society is doing the work in the direction. It has been taking up the cases of deserving poor persons and its members are fighting these cases in courts without any remuneration. During its existence the Society has saved from the gallows an innocent person who was tried by the Bombay sessions. The Society is a great boon to the poor employees of the city, who are sometimes driven away by their employers, for no cause, in recovering their dues.

To me it seems that the need for such societies is great in the mofussil. As compared with Bombay the population in the mofussil is much poorer on account of sources of earning being very limited. Moreover, on account of the illiteracy of the population there, the money lenders, such as Marwadis and Pathans play havoc.

From the above you will find that if a legal aid society is a necessity in Bombay, it is much greater necessity in the mofussil places. The machinery introduced into this country for imparting justice does require the services of lawyers without which the litigants will not get justice. It, therefore, behoves the lawyers in the mofussil to start such societies and help the poor populations of their district. If there are lawyers who can take up the cases of poor persons they will be a sort of check on the money-lender class in not involving the poor persons in unconscionable bargains and they will secure the blessings of those who are poor and their families. I, therefore, appeal to the mofussil pleaders to think seriously on the matter, and do something for the poor.

The writer intends to start a legal aid Society for Kurla and Thana if sufficient number of pleaders practising in the District Court at Thana is forthcoming to co-operate with him. The writer therefore, desires that those of the practising pleaders in the District Court at Thana who wish to help the writer should communicate with him at his address, Bombay Road, Thana.—Yours, etc.

A. V. DHIGE,
Pleader.

'Sequoia' And Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In this week the Regal exhibits a most fascinating and beautiful picture. What really impresses the mind much in this film, is the love and unification of two animals of diverse nature.—Gato a prima and Malibu, a deer. An American becomes a fast friend of a deer. So much, so that they love one another, they kiss one another, they protect each other and what more they jointly fight with the hunters and trappers for their freedom.

The unity between two animals of different category and unlike nature is practically proved possible, but shame on our part that the unity of two human beings, animals of the same category and the same human nature, is considered to be impossible and is confusing the best minds of the country only because the one is a Hindu and the other is a Muslim. Sir, may I be permitted to appeal the national leaders and politicans to try to overcome the communal instincts of our infants and youngsters (like Jean Parker who overcomes the natural instincts of the cub and the fawn) by bringing them up together in the national hostels and boarding houses and teaching them not to hate or fear one another but to stand shoulder to shoulder in the national struggle for freedom.—Yours, etc.

Q. A. ATTERWALLA,

A Kannada Type-Writer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Even though the need for non-English typewriters has long been keenly felt by the people who speak different languages in India, it was only in recent years that Hindi and Marathi typewriters were manufactured and placed on the market. It is now gratifying to find that Mr. V. P. Padiyar, a School teacher and writer of Kanara District, has, after a strenuous labour of many years, now perfected a design for a Kannada type-writer. His design has been critically examined by prominent Kannada leaders who have expressed their satisfaction at the design and warmly congratulated him. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, has expressed his appreciation of Mr. Padiyar's design. The Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, and some well-known Professors of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, have also approved of it.—Yours, etc.,

A. KARNATAKI.

Unwanted Liquor Shop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the vigorous protests raised and several petitions made to the authorities concerned by the villagers of Gorai not to allow the new Liquor Shop Licencee to locate his shop in the heart of the village of Mudan, it is very regrettable that the authorities have not taken any notice of same. In consequence the new Licencee has now housed his liquor shop on a spot where it is a source of danger to the public, and in particular to little children who, of necessity, must pass along this shop on their way to attend the English and Mahrati Schools. The religious sentiments of the people will be greatly wounded as the situation of the shop is in close vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church. It will not only disturb the religious services going on there, but will also be a positive danger to church-going people.

It will be recalled that in 1933 these very circumstances necessitated the removal of the liquor shop right to the outskirts of the village in the Government Chawdi which was specially repaired, and designed for the housing of the shop in question. And now, after doing all this, what considerations could have induced the authorities to flout the wishes of the people? In 1933, they readily acceded to the wishes of the people and even went a step further and totally abolished the liquor shop in the following year. But what do we see to-day? The authorities have thought it wise to allow the new Licencee to locate the shop in a most undesirable spot. Do Government call this pursuing their policy of prohibition or village uplift scheme of which they are now so enthusiastic? What is it?

Will the Collector take up the matter immediately and issue the necessary orders to the Liquor Shop Licencee to forthwith remove the shop from the village of Mudan and post it right to the outskirts of the village? I hope he will.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Governor-General's Assent To U. P. Debt Legislation

LUCKNOW, April 9.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has given his assent to the Debt Legislation Bills passed by the U.P. Council recently.—United Press.

A.G.G. AND HINDI CONFERENCE

Will Meet Mahatmaji At "At Home" Of Prime Minister

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, April 8.

A deputation of the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindi Conference, led by Seth Bhanwarlal, waited on the Hon'ble the A.G.G. in Central India on Friday last for inviting the A.G.G.'s to the forthcoming Conference, which will be inaugurated by the Maharaja and presided over by Mahatmaji. The A.G.G. assured them that their request would decide in due course. It is believed that the A.G.G., whilst not committing himself to a definite reply in the matter, promised that he would avail himself of the opportunity of meeting Mahatmaji at the "At Home" to be given by the Prime Minister to the President of the Conference.

WEALTHY PATHAN CONVICTED

The Railway Magistrate, Central India and Rajputana convicted to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment Gul Mahomed, a wealthy Pathan, residing at Ujjain, who stood charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to a constable of the Railway police on duty. The prosecution story is that the accused kicked the police constable on the waist and the hips causing him a grievous hurt while the latter was conducting a search of his luggage at the railway station on the day the accused arrived at Ujjain from Vagda, on the strength of the information supplied by the Excise Department that the accused was smuggling contraband cocaine.

IMPERSONATING WIFE AT POLLS

Incident In Madras Council Bye-Election

MADRAS, April 9.

A man caught while attempting to vote in his wife's name, was one of the incidents in the rather quiet bye-election which took place to-day to the Madras Legislative Council from the city constituency.

Out of 22,653 voters on the rolls, only 9,228 visited the booths.—A.P.

SUJAN SINGH'S LIFE IN DANGER

Shahapura State Prisoner In Precarious Condition

(From A Correspondent).

ANJAR, April 9.

Mr. Fateh Singh Sanghvi wires from Anjar that his father, Mr. Sujan Singh, who is undergoing imprisonment in the Shahapura State is emitting blood through his nose and mouth and that his life is in danger.

It may be recalled that sometime back it was alleged that Mr. Sujan Singh had lost one maund in weight in the prison due to unusually hard labour assigned to him despite his ill-health.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

CALCUTTA, April 9.

After passing the Indian Stamp (Bengal Amendment) Bill, the Bengal Amusements Tax Amendment Bill, the Bengal Council was prorogued to-day.—A.P.

Amrit Kaur And Jamiat Singh For Assam

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur, accompanied by her husband, Sardar Jamiat Singh, arrived here on Sunday, and was given a hearty reception. Accompanied by the Secretary of the Sylhet Flood Relief Committee, they are shortly starting to Assam.—United Press.

Humanitarian Meeting At Anjar

(From A Correspondent).

ANJAR, April 9.

Yesterday evening a mass meeting was held in Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Mr. Nathoobhai Meghji Dalal, a well-known merchant, when Pandit Lalanji and Shivjibhai Devshi of Madhda spoke on the duties of compassion towards and the protection of dumb creatures.

A resolution commending the work being done by them which was begun by Acharya Vijaysanti Suriji of Abu about the preservation and breeding of milch cattle was passed.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY

Englishmen Pay Substantial Amounts For Relief Of Detenus' Families

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party write to say that "The Detenus' Flag Day on Wednesday was a marked success and exceeded the expectations of the organisers.

The Party had been able to get together over 200 volunteers—men, women and boys—to sell National Flags throughout the City and suburbs. From early morning till evening these volunteers stood guard at all the strategic points in the City and the suburbs and challenged everyone who passed.

The demand for the National Flag was so great that the 15,000 Flags which had been prepared had almost exhausted even before noon, and feverish attempts were to be made to prepare more flags for sale in the afternoon and in the evening. Not more than 7,000 more flags could be prepared in time and most of these were sold out before the day closed.

Several Englishmen, it was interesting to note, bought the National Flag and paid substantial amounts for the relief of the detenus without being under any misapprehension.

On behalf of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party the Secretaries would like to thank all those who helped in the selling of flags and the collection of the fund. The Bombay National Guard and all other volunteers who enrolled for the day did most valuable work throughout the day.

NATIONAL WEEK IN "F" WARD

Wadia Refutes Allegations Against Congress

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward D. C. C. a public meeting was held at Sewri, opposite China Mill, on Monday evening, Mr. D. D. Wadia presiding.

Mr. Wadia refuted allegations that have been made from time to time against the Congress by the Government. He emphasized the need of every one becoming a Congress member; buying of Khadi and pure Swadeshi goods.

Mr. L. V. Kondaye recounted the memories of Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy.

The meeting terminated after the concluding remarks of the president.

"GURU" IN REAL SENSE

Commerce Graduates' Tribute To Prof. Engineer

BOMBAY, April 9.

The Commerce Graduates' Association of Bombay presented an address to Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Engineer, Incorporated Accountant and Professor of Advanced Accountancy and Auditing, at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics on the eve of his retirement yesterday in the Association Hall at Dalal Street, under the presidency of Mr. Manu Subedar, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

REAL GURU.

At the very outset Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, the Chairman of the Commerce Graduates' Association, in proposing Mr. Manu Subedar to the Chair said that the Commerce Graduates in Bombay held Mr. Engineer in high esteem not only as "an instructor" but as a "Guru" in the real sense of the term.

At such a function no fitter person could be though of to preside over than Mr. Manu Subedar who is the president of the foremost commercial organisation in the Presidency, and a prospective president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the highest office that an Indian businessman could aspire to.

ENGINEER'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Manu Subedar in requesting Mr. Majumdar to read the address spoke in glowing terms about the scholarship and services of Mr. Engineer in the domain of commercial education in this country.

The address presented was enclosed in a silver casket, and dwelt in eloquent terms of the sterling qualtits and services of Mr. Engineer in the field of commercial education and wished him a long and happy retirement. Mr. Engineer expressed gratitude for the sincere expression of the warm feelings by the Commerce Graduates' Association.—United Press.

TUBERCULOSIS HAVOC IN U. P.

Cases Increase From 8,689 In 1914 To 38,430 In 1933

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The devastating extent to which the epidemic of tuberculosis has spread in the United Province has been emphasised in the Annual Report of the Civil Hospitals in the province, just released.

From 8,689 cases of tuberculosis in 1914, says the report, it has risen to 38,430 cases in 1933.

The report criticises the inadequate contribution of the Government towards medical relief in rural areas, and points out that the necessity for provincialisation of certain head-quarters has become more pressing. The progress made, according to the report, in this direction is very slow.—United Press.

KALYAN MUNICIPALITY CAUGHT NAPPING!

School Board Budget Reduced Within Three Months' Time

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, April 9.

That the Kalyan Municipality passed the school board budget through oversight for the second time within the period of three months contrary to the provisions of the Municipal Act inasmuch as they altered its decision taken only two months ago was revealed when the Chairman of the School Board drew the attention of the Municipal President that the General Board had sanctioned a budget of Rs. 43,750 for the school administration on January 30 last and that the same with a reduced amount of Rs. 33,000 was passed on March 31.

A meeting of the School Board is convened for to-morrow to discuss the question. The Municipality will also have to reconsider the issue shortly.

The Thana Collector may have to be approached in the matter.

POSED AS TICKET INSPECTOR

Jail Bird Gets 18 Months For Cheating

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 9.

Mr. M. G. Naik, Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, convicted Dattatraya Chintaman Khare, (30), having two aliases of Dhondu and Nathu and senven previous convictions to his credit, on a charge of cheating one Bhaskar Sakharam Auti of Thana in respect of Rs. 10 which was paid as a deposit to the accused along with an application for the job of a ticket collector in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company in which office the accused said he was a ticket inspector.

Khare was sentenced by the Magistrate to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

MARGIN OF SUPERIORITY LIES WITH BRITAIN

Sir P. Sassoon Dispels Apprehensions

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons, Sir Philip Sassoon said:—"After all the relevant factors have been taken into account, we believe that the British airforce has still a margin of superiority over the German". Sir Philip added that nevertheless the rate of Germany's air development causes the Government grave concern. The situation will need careful watchfulness in order that any alterations may be made in the British programme.

CRAIK'S BILL GOES TO SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, April 9.

After Sir Henry Craik's Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code to give protection to workers and Government servants against attachments of salaries for indebtedness was referred to a Select Committee, the Assembly adjourned 'sine die' at 12-45 p.m.—United Press.

Indian News From London

SIR SAMUEL HOARE SURPRISED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 30.

Although Sir Samuel Hoare is accustomed to treat the decisions of the Indian Legislative Assembly with supreme indifference,—being a firm believer in the saying "Caravan passes on",—it is believed that he has been considerably surprised by the adverse vote against the India Government passed by the Assembly on Tuesday last when it discussed the question of financial adjustments between India and Burma.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

It was on 16th February that the Government issued a Communique appointing a Tribunal of three consisting of Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Sir Sydney Rowlatt, a former Judge of England and Mr. Walter Nicholson, who was Secretary to the Air Ministry from 1920 until 1930 when he was nominated by the Government as a director of Imperial Airways. The Tribunal was constituted to advise the India Secretary on the formulation of a financial settlement between India and Burma in the event of separation. The terms of reference are:

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(1) To advise as to the basis on which a just financial settlement between the Government of India and the Government of Burma when separated shall be made.

(2) To advise and indicate how their findings under the first term of reference should be applied to the position resulting from the provision in the Government of India Bill 1935 for allocating to the Government of one country or to the other possession and the control of certain property and for imposing certain legal liabilities on the revenues of one country or the other.

(3) To advise so far as practicable any financial consequences of such applications.

(4) To advise in the light of the findings under the first and third term as to the line and the method by which a complete financial settlement may be achieved between the Government of India and the Government of Burma in respect of assets and liabilities existing on the date of separation.

INDIAN MUSIC

An Indian musical evening organised by the International Friends' Society was held at the Friends' House, Euston Road, on Wednesday, March 27. There was a large gathering mostly of Indians and English and other European students. Young Indians presented various Bengalee and Hindustani songs to the accompaniment of Indian instruments. Mrs. Protima Mukherjee, wife of Dr. Mukherji of Calcutta, played "Sitar" which was greatly appreciated. Hers was a brilliant performance. Mrs. Asha Bhattacharjee, wife of Dr. K. Bhattacharjee, recited several of Poet Tagore's compositions and the sweet melody of her recitals kept the audience spell-bound. One of the most striking things was that a number of Indian students attended the function in their national costumes—"Dhotees and Kurtas"—which undoubtedly meant that the weather was certainly fine.

I understand that Dr. Nagendranath Gangooli, C.I.E., is one of the candidates for the post at the League of Nations offices at Geneva created vacant by the death of Mr. Amulya Chatterjee.

RAJEN BABU CANCELS TOUR

Doctors Advise Rest For Some Days More

LAHORE, April 9.

As advised by doctors, Babu Rajendra Prasad, has cancelled his Punjab tour for the present. He has been advised to take rest some days more.

If, however, the weather condition changes for the better in the near future, and he is able to gather more strength and regain normal health, he might take up his tour of the Punjab. Otherwise he will return to the province some time in May or June next.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S HEALTH

LAHORE, April 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had a comfortable day, his throat trouble having improved considerably. He will be examined to-morrow. It is stated that he will be able to take up his interrupted tour within a day or two.—A.P.

MURDER IN BUXAR JAIL

Convicts' Quarrel Leads To Fatal Stabbing With Scissors

PATNA, April 9.

Information has been received of a murder in the Buxar Central Jail. It is stated that two convicts who were working together in the tailoring department, quarrelled with one another and one of them stabbed the other with a pair of scissors. Further details are lacking.—A.P.

MAHASABHA ASHRAM FOR DELHI

C. Vijayaraghavachariar Opens New Building

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 7.

That the Hindu Mahasabha was started more to serve National purposes than the Communal cause was stressed by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar who performed the opening ceremony of the Hindu Ashram and the Hindu Mahasabha House in Reading Road New Delhi, on Sunday.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar announced amid cheers that Bhai Pharmanand had generously set a part of his fortune for the free boarding and lodging of workers on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha and wished the institution all success. Before the Sabha House was thrown open, "Havan Vajya" was performed succeeded by tea and refreshment.

Many Members of the Assembly, and prominent Hindu leaders, attended the function.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SIKHISM

Vasrani Emphasizes Service Of Poor At Shikarpur Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

SHIKARPUR, April 9.

The Fourth Sind Sikh Conference opened here yesterday under the presidentship of Sadhu Vaswani. A large number of visitors and delegates from different parts of Sind attended. Seth Lunida Singh Bajaj, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed delegates in a few well chosen words. His written speech was read by his son Mr. Purshotam Singh. Seth Lunida Singh made an impassioned appeal for closing up the ranks in the Sikh community and urged for unity between the Sahijdhari and the Keskhari Sikhs.

The general secretary read messages received from outside.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SIKHISM

Sadhu Vaswani received an ovation when he rose to deliver his presidential address:

Emphasising the preaching of the Sikh Gurus in relation to modern life. He pointed out need for a spirit of friendship and fellowship between the different classes of Sikhs. Though not himself a Khalsa he was a humble follower of the Sikh Religion and had imbibed Sikhism since his infancy. Sadu Vaswani define a Sikh as one who follows.

The master and the three characteristics of a Sikh Reverence, heroism and sacrifice.

Sadhu Vaswani quoted instances from Sikh scripture and history to show how sacrifice was the foundation of spiritual devotion, and emphasised hero-worship and service of the poor. He quoted an English friend's opinion that in India neither the Government nor the public cared, for the poor. God resides not in palaces, but in the huts of the poor.

After the presidential address Prof. Ganga Singh addressed the gathering.

The Conference meets again this evening.

ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY OFFICE

Will Remain In Madras Till Simla Session

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The officer of the Congress Party in the Assembly will be in Madras under the charge of Mr. Satyamurthi, till the Assembly session begins in Simla.—A.P.

Madras Collection For Jubilee

MADRAS, April 9.

It is announced that the subscriptions to the Silver Jubilee Fund total Rs. 1,30,000.

NO BAR TO FRAMING FRESH CHARGE

Magistrate Disagrees With Calcutta Mayor's Counsel

CALCUTTA, April 9.

An additional charge of adultery alleged to have been committed at Calcutta between October, 1933, and June 16, 1934, was framed today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a prayer by the lawyer appearing on behalf of Pro. Pramathanath Sircar against Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, Mayor of Calcutta.

The Advocate-General, on behalf of the accused submitted that the evidence adduced in this case did not justify the framing of an additional charge. He added that the complainant had made a categorical case of adultery on the incident of June 17, 1934, and nothing else.

MAGISTRATE DISAGREES

The Magistrate observed that he did not agree that there was nothing else.

The Advocate-General: If your honour will kindly read the petition and bear in mind the evidence given there is no question that a charge of adultery is suggested with regard to the Delhi incident and with regard to the incident at Calcutta, on June 17.

The Magistrate: I don't think that his case is confined to the charge of adultery on June 17.

The Advocate-General submitted that before the charge could be framed the Magistrate would have to be satisfied that evidence was given with regard to any suggestion of adultery prior to June 17 except at Delhi.

The Magistrate observed that there was no bar to framing an additional charge.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General, Pro. Pramathanath Sarkar, the complainant, stated that he had read the evidence given by himself and his wife as well as his petition of complaint but would like to correct no part of it as being false or incorrect. He added on the understanding that his wife went alone to Delhi with the accused. He sent a telegram to his father-in-law giving his assent on the understanding that his mother-in-law, sister-in-law and another niece of the accused would accompany the party. He was annoyed over the incident and remonstrated with her at first but knowing later that she was alone there, he enquired of her if she was feeling any inconvenience.

WHILE AT DELHI

To the Magistrate he said that he was not angry with his father-in-law for sending his wife alone to Delhi with the accused but wanted to know why he had done so. There was an exchange of correspondence between himself and his wife while she was at Delhi but he did not remember if he had asked her to engage a maid servant, nor did he remember having written to his father-in-law asking him to request Mr. Nalinranjan Sarkar to give him an appointment in the office of the Hindustan Insurance Company. He had a letter from the accused while at Feni asking him to go to Delhi. It was written on February 25, but did not reach him before April 1—A.P.

A Cochin message says Sir Shanmukham Chetty arrived there on Sunday from Coimbatore and took charge of the Dewanship from Mr. Herbert.

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INTER 'VARSITY LECTURES

Mysore History Professor To Visit Various Centres

CALCUTTA, April 8.

It is understood that the Inter-University Board of India has for sometime past been anxious to develop an exchange of professors, but as this has not been found practicable, it has particularly favoured the idea of having University Professors lecturing at different Universities.

It is in accordance with this principle that the Secretary of the Board has written to the University of Calcutta informing them that Dr. M. H. Krishna, Professor of History, University of Mysore, proposes to go on tour in India during April and May in the course of which he will be visiting a number of University centres including the Calcutta University.

Dr. Krishna will also see the different institutions in Calcutta and meet the members of the History Department of the University.—United Press.

COMMUNIST LITERATURE FORFEITED

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Punjab Government has forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the cyclostyled poster in Gurmukhi headed "Dunia De Mazduro Ik Mik Ho Jao: Communist Party Zinda Rahe: Angrezi Raj Da Bera Gharak: Inqilabi Front Nun Sadda" bearing the symbol of sickle and hammer, issued by the Hindustan Communist Party, and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the same on the ground that it contains matter the publication, of which is punishable under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the India Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931 read with section 16 (d) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XXIII of 1932.—A.P.

HAILSTORM HAVOC IN BANDA Dt.

LUCKNOW, April 9.

According to the "Pioneer" unprecedented havoc has been caused by a hailstorm in Banda district. The storm raged over a distance of 8 miles and scores of cattle are reported to have died. Hundreds of trees were uprooted and roofs of many tiled buildings blown away.

The bridge across the Ken river was seriously damaged rendering traffic unsafe and some boats were sunk in the river though no loss of human life has been reported.

A report from Gonda says that a terrific storm swept over the district on Friday night as a result of which the standing mango crop was greatly damaged.—A. P.

Night School And Club For E. I. Ry. Workers

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The Lucknow E.I.Rly. Union has decided at one of its meetings to open night schools and clubs for the benefit of the railway workers. Education lectures will be delivered there with the help of magic lantern. The Union has also applied to the Lucknow Improvement Trust to give them a suitable plot where they could open a gymnasium for the recreation of the workers and their children.

Attempts are also being made to collect adequate funds to purchase a Radio Set for the workers.—United Press.

BENGAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Dr. I. N. Sen-Gupta Elected President

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Dr. Indra Narayan Sen-Gupta, a prominent member of the Congress Nationalist Party in Bengal, has been duly elected President of the forthcoming session of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference to be held at Dinajpur during the Easter Holidays.

Dr. Sen-Gupta has received nominations from 15 out of 28 districts while Dr. B. C. Roy has got only from 10 districts.—United Press.

PUNJAB "RABI" CROPS DAMAGED

Sequel To Rains And Hail-Storms

LAHORE, April 9.

Reports have been received that considerable damage has been caused to standing crops in the districts of the Punjab on account of heavy rains and hailstorms during the last week. The "Rabi" crops in several hundred villages in Lahore and Ferozepur districts are said to have been ruined.

It is understood that official enquiries are being made regarding the extent of the damage.—A. P.

EXCITEMENT IN DHAR STATE

Mr. Kanhialal Vaidya, Joint Secretary, Central India States' People's Conference, Indore, writes: -

Great excitement is prevailing in Dhar State owing to the policy of State authorities over the arrest of Messrs. Ramlal Arya and the demand for the extradition of one prominent citizen Mr. Chhaganlal Seth from Indore State. The Dhar authorities, it is alleged enhanced and imposed new taxes on poor subjects without their consent.

Mr. Ramlal Arya was taking signatures from the public on a protest representation. A deputation of prominent citizens of Dhar approached the Political Agent, Mr. Fitze at Indore who kindly interfered and the collection of some newly imposed taxes was postponed. The Dhar authorities ordered Mr. Ramlal Arya to furnish security for good behaviour.

Mr. Chhaganlal Seth, a respectable and prominent citizen of 58 years was also a member of the deputation.

NATIONAL WEEK IN BERAR

The Secretary, B.P.C.C., Akola, writes:—

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee with Mrs. Pramilabai Oka, addressed a largely attended public meeting at Murtizapur in celebration of the National Week.

The speakers explained the importance of the National Week for the last 15 years and exerted the audience to pay attention to the constructive work of the Congress. After the public meeting there was a workers meeting attended by many local and taluq workers where Mr. Biyani explained informally many items of Congress Constitution and the present line of Congress activities.

SEC. 144 AT KURJA

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

It is reported from Kurja, Bulandshar District that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate there has banned under section 144 for a period of two months meeting which are likely to lead to hostilities between different religious communities.

It appears that the order is the outcome of strained feelings existing between Christians and Hindus of the locality.—A. P.

Mahatmaji To Visit Indore Plant Industry Institute

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, April 6.

Arrangements for the All-India Hindi Conference are forging ahead. Owing to the illness of Mr. Sarjuprasad, Chairman, Reception Committee, Rai Bahadur Dr. Pandit has been carrying on the duties of the Chairman.

It is understood that Mahatmaji will visit the Institute of Plant Industry on the 23rd to witness the demonstration of the "Indore Process" which will be specially arranged.

The Frontier Socialist Workers' League has been organised at Peshawar to work for the uplift of workers by all peaceful and constitutional means. The office-bearers were elected at the inaugural meeting last night.

AUDIT & ACCOUNT SERVICE EXAMINATION

Will Be Held At Delhi In November

NEW DELHI, April 9.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Audit and Accounts service, Military Accounts Departments and the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be held at Delhi in November 1935. Rules governing the examination will be published in part 1 of the Gazette of India dated April 13, 1935.—A. P.

REVIEW OF ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 16).

lier in the Sessions that Communists are bitter enemies of the Congress.

The three points on which Government has shown consideration to elected members' views are:

Firstly, regarding third class railway carriages which they are designing afresh, secondly, charging the Pusa Institute's transfer to Delhi to the Capital instead of Revenue account and thirdly, the promise that Indo-Burmese Tribunals would be discussed by the Assembly before the British Government took decision thereon.

A large number of points of order have led at least to one result that hereafter supplementary and excess demands would be more correctly described along with the Governor-General's recommendation and they would be submitted to the House at the earliest possible moment.

Bhulabhai, Best Speaker.

As for personalities Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has established his unrivalled claim for being the best speaker in the Assembly and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant as the outstanding success because of his deep study and intimate knowledge of public affairs.

Sir N. N. Sircar had taken keener partisan interest in the Assembly politics than has been the practice of Indian members of the Executive Council and Sir James Grigg has talked more on politics than any Finance Member in the past decade

Impartial President

Sir Abdur Rahim has kept cool even on occasions which might have caused excitement among some of his predecessors and he has given rulings with self-confidence and dignity. Though his attitude has been sometimes conservative he has been fair and impartial.

On the whole the Assembly gives one the impression of being so different from its predecessor that but for the link provided by such popular members as Sardar Sant Singh, Mr B Das and Mr Matin Chaudhry, one would have wondered whether the entire constitution had changed to have produced such an extraordinary result that a Government which held a permanent majority in the last Assembly was at least twice defeated this session by a margin of 45 votes on Motions of Mr. Ranga and Mr James and stood entirely isolated from the elected opinion.

Both the sides fought and hit hard. They retire from the session having taken a measure of each other. May one hope that the Simla Session will see less of bitterness and acrimony.

ABDUCTED AT REVOLVER POINT

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

The story of the daring abduction of a young dancing girl of Benares at the point of the revolver on the night of April 8 from a moving train at Sarnath, B. N. W. Railway has been received from Gorakhpur.

The girl was proceeding to fulfil a dancing engagement and was travelling in a second class compartment with her mother.

The train had just begun to move when a youngman dressed in black boarded the train and dragged out the girl, silencing the other inmates of the compartment with his revolver. About six others joined him in carrying away the girl to a waiting car, which quickly moved off.

The police are making enquiries.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT INJURED & CAPTURED

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

A notorious dacoit wanted in connection with several crimes was arrested last night by the police about 30 miles from Allahabad after a desperate fight in which firearms were used.

The police traced him to a house but the dacoit and his associates forestalled the police and opened fire on them. The police retaliated.

The dacoit was injured and captured and a revolver and several cartridges were recovered.

The arrested man has been brought here for treatment.—A. P.

FOURTH EXPEDITION TO SHAKAGAM

Dr. Visser To Be Accompanied By Geological Survey Officials

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

For the fourth time, Dr. Visser, Consul-General for Netherlands at Calcutta, is going to launch an expedition to Shakagam in the Eastern Karakurram Ranges. In that undertaking he will be accompanied by Mrs. Visser, his wife, Dr. Rudolp Wyss, two Swiss guides and two officials of the Government of India belonging to the Geological Survey of India.

Dr. Visser is at present at Kashmir whence, it is expected, he will start for his destination by the middle of this month. If necessary, he might go to the frontier, and stay there for some time to study the condition of glaciers.

The party will proceed on foot, and the equipments will be carried by coolies and yaks which are the usual beasts of burden in that region.

The expedition will last for six months and the explorers will be back by the beginning of September next.

ON SCIENTIFIC SURVEY.

The object of the expedition, it is understood, is purely scientific. Dr. Visser, the leader, will try to explore the remaining sections of the Karakurram hills which remained undiscovered during his previous expeditions.

A renowned glaciologist of European repute, Dr. Visser, had led three previous expeditions in 1922, 1925 and 1929-30. As a result of these endeavours he has been able to map out the major parts of the tractless wild of the Karakurrum mountains, and it is his maps that are to-day, being followed by the Survey of India. That is the reason for officials being deputed to help him by the Government of India.

Dr. Visser is responsible for the remarkable discovery that it was not the Ganges that had broken through the Himalayan mountains, but the river existed in the form of a sea in the premeaval age, when the mountains burst up on both her sides. The fossilised remains of a sea fish have actually been found in one of the highest peaks of the ranges.

His work written in German describes his three previous expeditions. He expects to climb this time upto 25,000 ft. Aged about 50 years, Dr. Visser, before his appointment here as the Consul-General, was in the diplomatic service for the Government of Netherlands.

Mrs. Visser, his wife, is a noted botanist and had accompanied her husband in all the three expeditions.

Dr. Rudolph Wyss is an inhabitant of Switzerland and a well-known scholar in geology. He accompanied Dr. Visser in his third expedition.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY VACANCY & Pt. MALAVIYA

BENARES, April 8.

The vacancy of a seat in the Benares-Korakhpur constituency has led to interesting developments.

The latest is that Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya declines to stand as a candidate and feels that Pandit Malaviya should stand.—United Press.

Car Health

Owner-drivers of the latest Wolseley cars have been commenting upon the extreme comfort of the seats, and the fact that after long periods of driving they have experienced none of that lassitude, accompanied occasionally by mild nausea, hitherto associated with very long stretches of motoring. The reason for this is that the seats now fitted to Wolseley cars have been specially designed in consultation with an important London Hospital, and are in fact protected under the name of "Anatocor" (i.e. anatomically correct).

It was discovered that the angle of the ordinary car seat, which encourages the driver to sit in a crouching position, is to a marked degree responsible for the gastric and digestive troubles of many habitual motorists. In the new Wolseley seating, a specially shaped protuberance is incorporated at the back, a little below the half-way line, and this protuberance fits into the "lumbar area" of the driver, causing him to sit more upright, and facilitating the action of the respiratory and digestive organs.

There is no doubt that a development of this nature, besides adding to motoring enjoyment, is an important contribution to road safety, for by increasing the comfort of drivers, it automatically speeds up their reactions to possible dangers, making them generally more alert.

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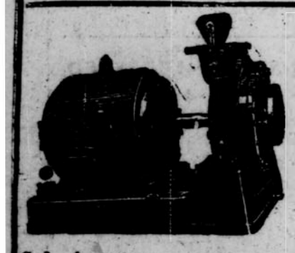

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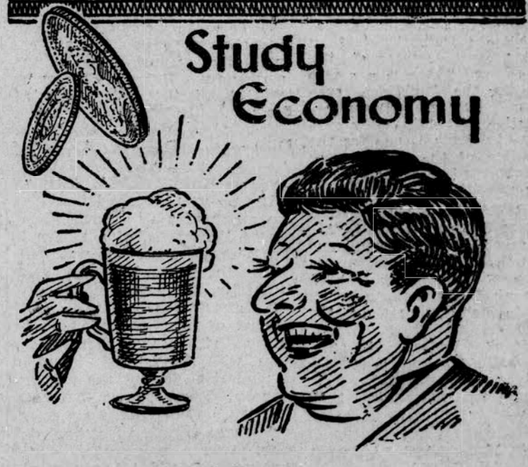

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Will Nawab Of Bhopal Withdraw Resignation?

G. O. M. Of 'Varsity Court On Great Services Rendered By Chancellor

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April 8.

Khwaja Sajjad Hussain, senior most member of the University Court and retired Inspector General of education N.W.F. has issued the following statement about the resignation of the Chancellorship by the Nawab of Bhopal. His views are shared by a considerable number of other members.

It is learnt with grave concern that His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has tendered his resignation from the Chancellorship of the university. As one who has been associated with the history of the University for over half a century since the days of the great founder, I know how valuable has been the connection of the University with the Bhopal State, first through the present ruler, who himself is a distinguished "alumnus" of the institution and has consistently rendered great services to the University.

SERIOUS MISFORTUNE

It will be a serious misfortune for the University and the Muslim community if His Highness is not persuaded to reconsider his decision particularly because the University is just now at a critical stage when several important posts including that of the Vice-Chancellor are to be filled. The Nawab of Bhopal's resignation breaks the continuity of Aligarh policy and may lead to serious disorganization.

I am confident that all the members of the University will join me in requesting His Highness to withdraw his resignation and the well-wishers of the University will seriously exert themselves to remove the causes and to top the ill-advised attempts of certain sections which are reported to have prompted the Chancellor's decision".

ALIGARH 'VARSITY CIRCLES PERTURBED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April 8.

Sensation prevails in the University circles over the resignation of the Nawab of Bhopal from the Chancellorship of the Aligarh Muslim University.

It is generally regarded as unfortunate in view of the imminent changes.

It is alleged that the resignation is over the attempts made by certain prominent officials and others to reinstate Dr. Ziauddin who resigned from the University in 1928 as the result of the recommendations of the Rehimatullah Enquiry Committee.

An important University Court meeting is to be held on the 19th instant. The agenda includes the election of Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the treasurer. Nawab Ismail Khan, the acting Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Ziauddin are candidates for the Vice-Chancellorship.

SHOWER BATH FOR M. L. A.'s

Interpellations In Assembly

In the Assembly on Saturday Sir Henry Gidney asked whether the Government proposed to recruit the nursing staff (matron and sisters) necessary for the Irwin Hospital now under construction, from England and from the Minto Nurses' Association? If so, why? Are Government prepared to recruit the entire nursing staff from all communities in India?

NO DECISION OF NURSING STAFF

Mr. Bajpai replied that the composition and strength of the Nursing staff for the Irwin Hospital is under consideration and no decision has yet been reached. The Honourable Member's suggestion will receive most careful consideration.

Sir Frank Noyce informed Mr. Fazlul Huq that the total cost of the All-India War Memorial Arch in New Delhi was Rs. 6,18,913 and it took eight years to build it. It is a memorial to the officers and other ranks of the Indian Army, who lost their lives in the Great War.

HOLDING CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS

Regarding the arrangements for holding the Cambridge examinations in Delhi and Simla Mr. Bajpai told Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha, that the question of holding the Cambridge examinations in Delhi is being considered, in communication with the Cambridge authorities. So far as the Government are aware, candidates taking these examinations from Delhi at present appear at the Ajmere centre. There is a centre in Simla for the Cambridge examinations held in December. The question of holding July examinations in Simla is one for the consideration of the persons or bodies concerned and the Cambridge authorities.

SHOWER BATHS TO MEMBERS

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh in Assembly asked: Are Government prepared to make arrangements for a shower bath in the bath room of all Government quarters allotted to Members of the Assembly?

Sir Frank Noyce: No Sir. Shower baths are not ordinarily provided in Government residences, and I do not think that they can be regarded as a necessity.

NO OPTICAL GLASS FACTORY IN INDIA.

Regarding optical glass factories in India, Sir Joseph Bhore told Mr. S. R Hosmani that so far as the Government of India are aware optical glass is not manufactured in India. Imports of optical lenses are not recorded separately. Optical lenses are assessed to duty at a flat rate of 25 per cent "ad valorem."

Mr. Hosmani: Are the Government aware that most of the Japanese spectacle and sun-glass lenses, sold on Indian markets, are made, of unoptical glass (window or green glass)?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Government have no information.

Mr. Hosmani: Are the Government aware that this type of lenses, sold on Indian markets, and other eye inflammations?

Mr. Bajpai: The Government are advised, that while unoptical glass would afford no protection against infra-red and ultraviolet rays, it is very unlikely that it would cause cataract or other damage.—A. P.

D. M. TO DEMAND SECURITY

Sangli State Order On Publication Of Periodicals

SANGLI, April 8.

The Sangli Raja Saheb's order dated 1st April published in the "State Gazette" to-day authorises the District Magistrate according to the amended act 14 of 1932 to demand a security of Rs. 500 to 2,000 before the declaration of a new periodical, the security to be forfeited if the said periodical publishes matte punishable under Sections 124, 153, and 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Durbar contemplates a bill for the better regulation of periodicals in the State.—A. P.

ITALIAN JOURNALIST'S RECORD LAND TRIP

BANNU, (By Mail).

Signor Arnaldo Cippla, a veteran Italian journalist, who has travelled round the world a dozen times and has visited practically all the countries of the world, arrived in Bannu after completing whate he calls "his record land trip from Italy via Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, European Russia, Asiatic Russia and Afghanistan.

Signor Arnaldo claims that he is the first European to travel to the N. W. F. P. on this hazardous land route. He had had to cross the vast desert, infested with brigands on the border of Afghanistan and Russia.

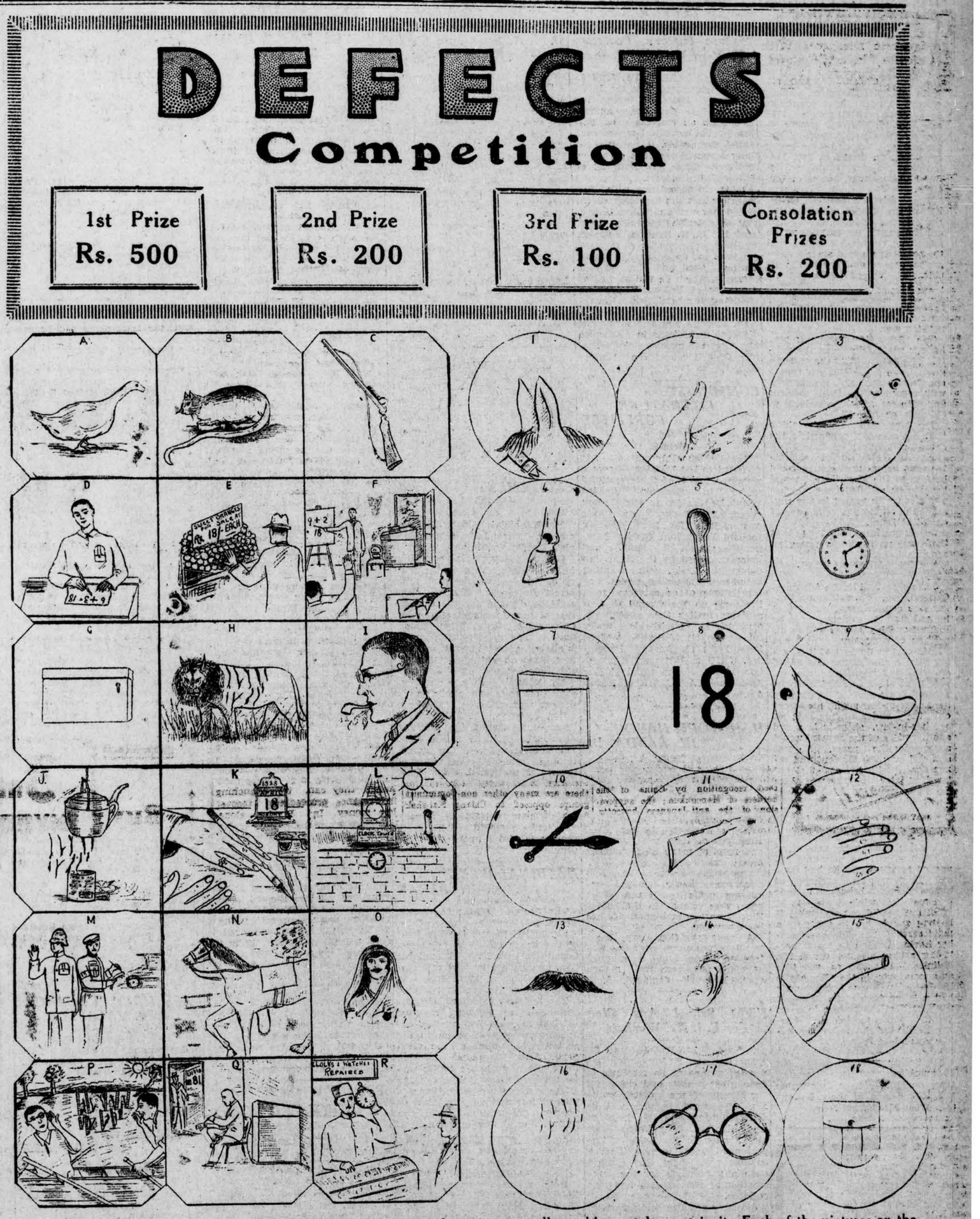
This journey including about 100 miles through the desert hesaid, occupied him as much time as the journey from Italy to Moscow by train, that is three days.—United Press.

Dangerous Dacoit Arrested

KAPURTHALA, April 7.

The report is received here of the arrest of a dangerous dacoit named Harbaksha, of a village in district Hoshiarpur, who was wanted by the police in many cases of dacoity, but was absconding.

It is stated that with a good number of his co-workers, he raided village Bun near Phagwara, with the avowed intention of plundering it. But the villagers gathered courage and defended the village from being plundered, and fought bravely with the dacoits. After a long scuffle and exchange of lathi blows, the villagers caught Harbaksha, while others took to their heels. Early in the morning Harbaksha was made over to the police, who were surprised at their success in making the arrest of the desperado, for whose arrest they were trying so much.—United Press.



Defects competition is so simple that each and every reader young as well as old can take part in it. Each of the pictures on the left marked A. B. C. has some defect. The series of pictures on the right marked 1. 2, 3 show what the defect is. For instance the key hole of the box in picture "G" on the left is in the wrong position and picture No. 5 on the right depicting a key hole indicates where the defect lies. You, therefore, have to enter No. 5 against No. "G" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutitions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 7th, 14th and 21st April, 1935. Closing Date 24th April, 1935.

B. N. R. WORKERS DEMAND NORMAL TIME

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 8.

A mass meeting of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Workshopmen was held at Nagpur to-day, Mr Kalappa presiding. The Union Secretary Mr. Raizada explained the hardships of the workers owing to the continuance of short time working though the wage cut has been restored to men of other railways.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—This meeting places on record its emphatic protest against the continuance of short time in workshops while the wage cut has been restored and urges on the railway administration to restore normal time as was in Kanchrapara.

FRONTIER CORRUPTION ENQUIRY

PESHAWAR, April 8.

Captain Dring, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who conducted the preliminary enquiry into the charges of corruption against Captain Brar, Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, was the only prosecution witness examined to-day by Mr. Martin, Session Judge, Peshawar, until recently Special Officer at Bannu, where he heard the same case. Captain Drigg's statement took about two hours after which the hearing was adjourned till the 23rd when the remaining prosecution witness will be examined.—A. P.

SERIOUS RIOT IN PONDICHERRY

10 Injured By Bullets In Party Clash

PONDICHERRY, April 8.

The Grand Bazaar Road, Pondicherry, was the scene of serious rioting during week-end resulting in ten men being seriously injured by bullets. The clash occurred between the supporters of a person wanted by the police in connection with certain criminal cases and a rival party. Soda bottles were hurled and lathi blows exchanged in the course of the affray. The police arrived on the scene and prevented the trouble from developing.

Later in the evening another clash occurred in the same locality and one of the disputants is alleged to have used a double-barrelled gun causing the above injuries. The injured were removed to the hospital.

Police have arrested 5 persons and investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

Kapurthala.—His long-cherished desires having been fulfilled (he having got a grandson) he had in mind starting an institution for the orphans who would be admitted and trained without any distinction of caste, creed or community, declared H.H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala while laying the foundation stone of an orphanage. His Highness appreciated the charitable spirit of the persons who had promised large sums for the institution.

SUSPECT ARRESTED

MADRAS, April 8.

Police have arrested a Bengalee on suspicion. He has been taken into custody pending enquiries.—A. P.

Madras 'Varsity Professor For London

MADRAS, April 8.

Doctor P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, Madras University is leaving for Bombay to-morrow "en route" to England where he delivers a course of lectures at the London School of Economics on "India in the world depression."—A. P.

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CHINA AND JAPAN

Developments Of Far-Reaching Significance

(BY A. BEATRICE BUSE).

(On March 27th the notification of Japan of withdrawal from the League of Nations took effect. In view of this and of the situation in China and Japan, the contribution by Beatrice Buse to the League of Nations Chronicle published in New York will be read with interest. Developing the thesis that, in the present conditions of China, safety lies in close co-operation with the League, the writer concludes: "There is only one peaceful solution to the Far Eastern conflict: international co-operation through the League of Nations. This was the proposal submitted by the Lytton Commission to the League of Nations. It remains the only solution.")

Developments of far-reaching significance are unfolding in the Far East. The results for the United States may be another war to end war, which at all costs must be avoided, or they may mean our close participation in international action in Pacific affairs. The stake, which is being fought for at present, through diplomatic jockeying, is the political and economic domination of China.

General Jan C. Smuts in an address before the Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs stated: "In the Far East a cloud is spreading that, although it is at present no greater than a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole international sky in time.. Manchukuo is perhaps not yet the parting of the ways, but it is the warning that we are coming to the parting of the ways and may soon have to make a very solemn choice in national policy."

ANOTHER STEP.

Rumours and unofficial reports from the Far East indicate that Japan is in the process of taking another step toward the achievement of domination of China. According to the correspondent of the *New York Times*: "Not since the secret submission of the famous twenty-one demands twenty years ago has China been subjected to such terrific pressure from Japan as to-day." While denying that any formal proposals have been made, Tokyo spokesmen have repeatedly urged the early establishment of friendly relations between Japan and China.

One can only guess at the meaning of such statements, and the guesses made have covered a wide range. The truth undoubtedly lies somewhere in between the two extremes. Probably Japan is seeking the formation of a bloc composed of Manchukuo, Japan and China, with the alienation of China from the League of Nations, and the replacement of European and American advisers by Japanese; the tacit recognition by China of the borders of Manchukuo; the suppression of the anti-Japanese boycotts, and the acceptance of loan from Japanese in return for political and economic concessions.

PLACATING JAPAN.

Already the Nanking Government under the control of Chiang Kaishek has gone some distance toward placating Japan. Last year through traffic was opened on the Peking-Mukden railway, duties on goods in which Japan was interested have been lowered, and strenuous efforts have been made to suppress the anti-Japanese movements.

These concessions have aroused great opposition among the articulate groups in China. The spearhead of this opposition is the "League for Armed Resistance Against Japanese Aggression," founded by Uacam Sun Yat-sen, who is the widow of the revolutionary leader, Sun Yat-sen, and a sister-in-law of General Chiang Kai-shek.

In view of these international and domestic conflicts what is likely to be the policy followed by Chiang Kai-shek?

General Chiang is the one "strong man" that has come out of the revolution. He is an astute politician and, with the help of his German military advisers, has kept his army in tact. He organized the conservative Nanking Government in 1927, and has made it the strongest organized government in China. Though Nanking actually controls only a portion of China, in foreign affairs it is recognised as the Government of China. Definite progress has been made in social reconstruction. At the request of China the League of Nations has maintained for several years a staff of technical advisers who are assisting with the social and economic rehabilitation of China. In spite of great opposition to Chiang Kai-shek on the part of various Chinese groups it is generally admitted that great progress has been made in the face of difficulties.

NO SIMPLE SITUATION.

In this position of comparative strength and with the widespread and intense popular opposition to Japanese aggression, it would seem that General Chiang's policy relative to Japanese demands would be simple: to refuse all concessions not to the best interests of China. But the situation unfortunately is far from that simple.

It will be helpful to turn to history in the effort to estimate the kind of pressure which Japan is exerting. In 1915, when the twenty-one demands which would have given Japan virtual control of China were secretly made, a very powerful kind of double pressure was applied. In the event that Japanese demands were not accepted, there was in the first place continually stressed the possibility of military action by Japan and, secondly, it was intimated that there were Chinese elements opposed to the existing government which, if given support by Japan, would become formidable.

The reports would lead one to guess that exactly the same kind of pressure is being used to-day: a threat that of military action probably in North China and a threat to support another group opposed to the present government controlled by Chiang Kai-shek.

CHIANG VULNERABLE.

General Chiang by his past actions has given indications of being vulnerable on both of the above points. He has done everything to avoid an open declaration of war by Japan or hostilities which would require that Chiang send his troops against the Japanese. He has on at least two occasions withdrawn his troops where fighting with the Japanese was threatened: at Shanghai in 1932 and more recently the removal of 145,000 troops from North to Central China.

He may reason that he and his army are the sole unifying military force in China, and to send it to annihilation against the Japanese would only leave the field open to Japan and the minor Chinese war-lords. Or he may base his action on reasons of personal ambition. But one thing is sure: he will not oppose Japanese encroachments by the use of his troops and he will probably make political and economic concessions to avoid an open attack.

In the second place there are many Chinese groups opposed to the rule of Chiang Kai-shek. The strongest of those and the one most feared by General Chiang are the Communists, with centers in the southern coastal province of Fukien. In this province, as it happens, Japanese influence is also strong. In view of Japan's own fear of communism, it would be doine too far to suggest that the Japanesg have given aid or have threatened to give aid to the Communists. Furthermore, it is hardly necessary, for there are many other non-Communist groups opposed to Chiang Kai-shek which, if given support by Japan, would be able to overthrow him.

Japan is playing in another way on Chiang's greatest fear by offering assistance in the suppression of Communists when Japan's demands have been met.

JAPAN OFFERING LOANS.

There is also another element in the present situation. Japan, according to the reports, is offering large loans to China in return for acceptance of her proposals. China for the development of the country will eventually need large foreign loans. But a much more immediate and pressing financial situation exists now. The policy of the United States in its purchase of silver has had the effect of drawing silver out of China. If this continues, the Nanking Government, which is largely supported by Shanghai bankers and merchants, will be faced with financial demoralisation. Japanese loans at this time are particularly tempting bait.

Chiang Kai-shek has a choice of three paths: open refusal, acceptance, or apparent acceptance with continued under ground resistance.

FIRST WOULD BE DANGEROUS.

The first would mean, on the debit side, increased confusion in China, an humiliating military defeat, the end of the Nanking Government and the power of Chiang Kai-shek; and on the credit side, China would have the respect of the world and just possibly its assistance, Japanese aims would be brought into the open, and again just possibly aggressive opposition might be a powerful unifying force.

The second choice has the advantage of maintaining a government which would work for the strengthening of China until she is strong enough to oppose Japan openly, and on the other hand, the great disadvantage of placing China in the position of a dependent nation.

PROBABLE PATH.

The third path will probably be chosen. Chiang Kai-shek will continue the conferences, dragging out the negotiations as long as possible and in the end giving as little as possible. There will then be repeated the old story of pin-pricking obstruction and obstructive incidents. Japan in the end may do as she has done before, remove her support from Chiang and give it to a man who is pledged to obedience. The organised Chinese groups in opposition to Japan will undoubtedly have sufficient strength to overthrow such a pro-Japanese Government in China, but tragically not sufficient strength to organise an effective Chinese Government.

There is only one peaceful solution to the Far Eastern conflict: international co-operation through the League of Nations. This was the proposal submitted by the Lytton Commission to the League of Nations. It remains the only solution.

KHASGIWALE AT NEW DELHI

Hopes To Reach London By Car In Nineteen Days

NEW DELHI, April 4.(By Mail.)

A Barrister at Law practising in Poona arrived in New Delhi this morning by car after 48 hours run and is driving to-night for Multan, 'en route' to Quetta. He is proceeding overland by same car through Persia and Turkey to Russia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France and has programmed to reach London on 28th April—i.e. 26 days from the date of his starting at Poona.

Mr. Anant Harihar Khasgiwale, the Barrister, intends to do some professional business while in London "My immediate object, however, is to break the overland motor route record by reaching London in 26 days. The previous record is that of Mr. Boonin who reached England from India in 35 days."—said the Barrister Tourist to an Asosciated Press representative when, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Jagannath Maharaj Pandit, he visited the Council House.

Showing a neatly framed picture of the nail drawing done by himself of His Imperial Majesty, the King of Iran, Mr. Khasgiwale informed that he would present it to His Imperial Majesty at Teheran. He claims to have done similar nail drawings of His Excellency Lord Brabourne and of the Prince of Wales. He is proceeding along the long overland route with a general letter of introduction from the Bombay Government to the British Ministers in all the capital cities of Europe that he would be touching.—A.P.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

(Continued from page 6).

but a reality and a terror to those directors who, after a career of folly, make liquidation a farce by deliberately depriving the company of all its assets before it is taken into liquidation. There are hundreds of cases on the files of the official liquidators in the provinces where action is not taken because there are no funds in their hands and where if there is money in their hands they can, by launching misfeasance proceedings, recover lost money. In Bombay alone, there are many such cases crying out for justice and the law's revenge.

Swift Audit

It is now agreed that on the same lines as the English Companies Act of 1929, liabilities should be fastened upon directors for wilful default and negligence and the personal exemption clause which is so common in the articles of association of limited companies in India, should be declared invalid.

The liquidator under the present law is expected to have an audit made of the account books of the company coming into his hands; but in case for any reason he is not inclined to do so, there is no provision by which he can be compelled to undertake this work. Now if the supreme object of liquidation is not to be slighted, the audit of the account books of a company should be made swift, peremptory and automatic. That, in fact, should be made the first statutory duty of the liquidator, funds or no funds, and it should also be made his statutory duty with or without the orders of the court to place the auditors' report before the police in case of revelation of frauds, malpractices and defalcations by the directors or officers of the company, that is to say, the machinery of justice, should work automatically and thoroughly so that the perpetrators of offences will know that they cannot cheat justice in the end.

(Concluded.)

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

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The "MYSORE SILK DEPOT," Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CONVICTED FOR TERRORISM

Chatra Man Gets 3 Years' R. I. And His Sons 1 Year's R. I. Each

CHINSURAH, April 7.

The Special Magistrate at Chinsurah passed orders in the case in which Gonesh Hazra of Chatra and his two sons Monoranjan and Luxmi alias Kalo were prosecuted before him under section 35 and 36 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for alleged possession of seditious and communist literature.

Monoranjan was found guilty and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under each of the sections, while Gonesh and Luxmi were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under each of the sections. The sentences in respect of all the accused persons will run concurrently.

The Serampore Police searched the house in question at Chatra on September 7 last. The house had only two rooms, one was used as bed room and the other as kitchen. The police recovered one bundle, placed upon a tin-box in the bed-room, which, when opened, in the presence of the search witnesses and Gonesh and Luxmi, was found, as alleged, to contain books entitled "Kanai Lal," "Sardar Bhagat Singh," "Bagha Jatin," "Dasher Dak," "Bolshevik Bidroha," "Indian Revolution and "Our Task," and several other books and papers. Many of the copies seized bore rubber stamp "Santi Pathagar."

Evidence was adduced to prove that Monoranjan was the Secretary of this "Santi Pathagar," and that he had in his possession the book "Kanai Lal."

Monoranjan was absent during the search.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

PESHAWAR, April 8.

The Judicial Commissioners' Bench confirmed death sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Peshawar on Ghairat and Nauroz notorious outlaws captured at Utmanzai last February after an encounter with the police in which shots were exchanged, one head-constable was killed and a sub-Inspector wounded.—A. P.

SARDAR TO TOUR U. P.

BENARES, April 8.

It is understood Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who will be arriving at Allahabad at the end of this month to preside at the U. P. Provincial Kisan Conference has agreed to tour a few important towns of the United Provinces during the first week of May and arrangements for the tour are being made by the Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

WHOLE FAMILY KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

RAWALPINDI, April 8.

Following heavy rains during the last three days, a house collapsed here in the early hours of this morning resulting in the death of all the three members of a Sayyid (Muslim) family living in it.—A. P.

Dacoits Torture Sikh Woman Before Killing Her

Lahore High Court Rejects Appeal Against Capital Sentence

LAHORE, April 5.

A particularly ferocious dacoity in which a woman was murdered, which had a sequel in an encounter between a police party and two absconding dacoits near a village in Ferozepur District resulting in one person being killed on each side was recalled to-day at the Lahore High Court when the death sentence passed on one of the dacoits was confirmed by the Chief Justice, Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid.

The story for the prosecution was that on the evening of September 3 last a gang of eight dacoits appeared in the village of Thathibhai and knocked at the doors of the house of one wealthy Sikh named Nikasingh and asked the inmates to open the doors on the pretence that they were wayfarers and wanted a drink of water. When the doors were opened the dacoits rushed in, caught hold of Herdevi, wife of Nikasingh, and demanded her valuable. Three of the dacoits had guns while the others were armed with lethal weapons. Put to torture she pointed a place in the house where the treasure was hidden. The dacoits dug up the place but could find only Rs. 160. They ransacked the whole house but could not find any other valuables. The dacoits again began to torture the woman by putting hot ashes on her body and eventually one of the dacoits killed her with a sharp edged weapon. A young daughter of the woman was also badly handled.

Neighbour Hit

One of the neighbours who on hearing the shouts rushed to the victim's house to their rescue but he was also fired at and hit. In the meanwhile the house owner Nikasingh managed to get out and he brought a lambardar and another man of the village who had guns. They fired at the dacoits who also fired in return. The dacoits then decamped with the booty by using a buffalo of the hose owner as a screen. No clue of the dacoits was found till September 18 when one Bhajansingh, one of the dacoits was arrested. A large number of currency notes and a revolver were recovered from his person.

He divulged the name of his companions and the police organise a search for the absconders. On October 10, on receipt of information that two dacoits had come out of the village of Bhucho Kalan, a police party headed by a Sub-Inspector of Police proceeded to the fields at about noon where they found two dacoits one of whom was armed with a gun. The Sub-Inspector challenged the dacoits, who replied with gun fire. The Sub-Inspector who had a pistol fired at the dacoits who receded back and took their position in a channel. The raiding party split in three groups and shots were exchanged for two or three hours. One of the police constables was wounded while one of the dacoit was hit in the head and killed instantaneously. After the cessation of firing for some time, the other dacoit picked up the gun of his companion and began to fire at the police party. One of the villages who had come there to supply drinking water to the police party stood on a corner of the field and challenged the dacoit who fired at him, killing him on the spot.

Surrendered After Firing On Police

After firing for half an hour the dacoit surrendered to the police party. A bag full of cartridges was recovered hanging round the neck of the dead dacoit while thirty-nine empty cartridges were recovered from the spot. The arrested dacoit said his name as Lalsingh alias Khiali Ram of Aligarh, while his dead companion was one of those undertrials who escaped from Bahawalnagar judicial lock-up. Lalsingh was tried on two murder charges, one for the murder during the encounter while another for the murder of the woman while committing dacoity.

The Sessions Judge of Ferozepure District awarded him death sentences in both the murder cases while in the High Court death sentence was quashed on the charge of the murder of the woman while death sentence was confirmed on the other murder Bhajansingh who was arrested in connection with the dacoity accompanied with murder had been sentenced to death and the High Court to-day upheld his conviction and confirmed the capital punishment.A.P.

WORKED FOR GOOD OF CITY

Corporation Pays Glowing Tribute To Retiring Mayor Mr. Rahimtoola

Monday was fixed for paying tributes to the retiring Mayor Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and the councillors spent two hours in eulogising his services during the past year. After Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, took the chair, he called upon Mr. V. N. Chandavarker to move the resolution, which he did as under:—

"That this Corporation offer their best thanks to Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola for the very valuable services rendered by him as the Mayor of Bombay for the past year and place on record their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he dischargtd the onerous duties of his office."

Mr Chandavarker, at the outset, congratulated Mr. Nariman on his elevation to the Mayoral chair, and expressed a hope that he will continue to maintain the best traditions laid down by his predecessors. Coming to the subject of the resolution, he said, Mr. Rahimtoola entered the Corporation in 1918, and succeeded one of the most distinguished members of the Corporation, viz: Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. During the last year as Mayor, he worked hard and rendered great services for the good of the city. He wished Rahimtoola long life and prosperity. and hoped he would continue to do the good work he was doing to the city.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the proposition and said in spite of the deficit of nearly Rs. 9 lacs last year, Mr. Rahimtoola succeeded in balancing the budget this year. Mr. Rahimtoola's ideal in life was to serve the city silently.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin paid compliments to Mr. Rahimtoola for his sound knowledge in Municipal law and rules and procedure.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, in further supporting the proposition said Mr. Rahimtoola's rulings on points of order were fair and impartial.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai referred to the change of Girgaon Back Road to Vithalbhai Patel Road, during the regime of Mr. Rahimtoola, and said he expedited the matter during his term of office as Mayor.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot entirely endorsed what the previous speakers had said about Mr. Rahimtoola, by his 14 years experience as a municipal councillor.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram reminded the House that though Mr. Rahimtoola was a nominated member on the Corporation he fought hard against the Government, whenever, questions of rights and privileges of the Corporation were concerned. It was due to the hard fight of Mr. Rahimtoola in the Legislative Council that the Motor Taxation Bill was thrown out.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said if all the councillors followed Mr. Rahimtoola in thinking that their time was sacred and devoted to civic duty, they would do great service to the city,

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said Mr. Rahimtoola was a great sport and a champion.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar paid compliments to Mr. Rahimtoola's patience and courtesy, and said though not a lawyer, he proved his great knowledge of Municipal law.

Dr. A. J. Collaco was glad that the jury of more than 100 councillors gave that evening a verdict complementary to Mr. Rahimtoola, which he richly deserved.

Mr. H. P. Mody, in associating himself with the previous speakers, said, not only that Mr. Rahimtoola's rulings were fair and impartial but the manner in which he conducted the proceedings also commanded respect. The Mayor was the first citizen of Bombay, and as such Mr. Rahimtoola had acted.

He took that opportunity of congratulating Mr. Nariman also on his elevation to the chair and extended his personal as well as his party's hearted co-operation and support.

The Municipal Commissioner also joined the previous speakers on behalf of himself and the Municipal staff, in wishing Mr. Rahimtoola a long life, prosperity and continued good work to the city.

Mr. Nariman, the Mayor, before putting the resolution to vote assured the House that he associated to all that was spoken not as a mere formality or convention but in all sincerity. Owing to certain reasons, on principal he could not support him to the chair but he could say without hesitation that Mr. Rahimtoola had worked very hard as Mayor and advised the councillors new and old to go through the copious minutes he had prepared during his regime as Mayor

Several other councillors supported the resolution ahd it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola thanked the councillors for their kind words aid said he was happy that though he could not reach the great men like the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir D. E. Wachha or Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, he had tried his best to maintain the best tradition of the Corporation. He complimented the chairmans, Standing Committee, Improvements Committee and Schools Committee for their co-operation and rendered on Municipal matters.

Mr. Nariman then announced that Mr. D. G. Khairaz was elected to represent the Corporation on the Railway Local Advisory Committee. He also wished 'bon voyage' to Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, who was going on leave to England this week and hoped he would come back again soon amongst them recouped with health.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

BUDDHISTIC UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Venkatrao's Lectures

Dr. M. Venkatrao, the President of the Buddha Sosiety, Bombay, delivered an address recently at "Anand Vihar" on the Buddhistic Universities of Nalanda, Vikramashila, Valabni Odantapuri and Jagaddala.

Of these Universities Nalanda was the most famous and catholic. It welcomed students of non-Buddhist and Buddhist sympathies and attracted pilgrim-students from far off countries, China, Tibet, Korea and even Turkey. Nalanda provided for teaching Vedanta and even medicine. Nalanda was attended by sons of kings and nobles It was endowed with Viharas for students by King Harsha, King of Java and King of Sumatra.

The famous Hsuan-tsang read at Nalanda and was followed by scores of learned pilgrims from China, Japan, Korea, Mangolia, Turkestan, Tibet etc. who studied Sanskrit and Prakrit and then translated Buddhist literature into Chinese. When Hsuan-tsang visited Nalanda, Tonmi, the son of a Tibetan minister, was studying there

One of the Professors or Pandits of Nalanda named Acaryya Kamapala desired to build a Vihara on a particular hill on the banks of the Ganges but died without accomplishing his object. Tradition has it that he was born as Dharmapala of Nagadha who built the monastery of Vikramasila which became in course of time a full-fledged University of great renown.

Rich Grants.

The foundation of this University was laid about 810 A.D. King Dharmapala endowed it with rich grants fixed regular allowances for the maintenance of priests and students. For four centuries it worked successfully under Royal Patronage and under the management of six members presided over by the High priest. The professorial staff consisted of a hundred and eight professors.

The ruling Pala King may be considered to have been the chancellor of both Nalanda and Vikramasila Universities. We have a full account of Nalanda University, while our information about Vikramasila is meagre. Nalanda was catholic in the course of students, had one gate-keeper who tested the students seeking entrance and designated professors as Pandit. Vikramasila was known for a higher academic standard, had six gate-keepers and bestowed the degree Pandita on its graduates. Nalanda had a student population of ten thousand but Vikramasila could never claim any number near it.

Connecting Link.

The Pandit Buddhakirti was the last scholar produced by Nalanda and was the connecting link between Nalanda and Vikramasila. Ratnavajra, Ratnakirti and Acharya Jetari were amongst the most distingnisihed professors of Vikramasila. Acharya Jetari's disciple Dipamkara Srijnana was the famous Pandit of Vikramasila. He was born in 980 A.D. in the royal family of Gaur at Vikramanipur in Bengala and came to be known as 'Atisa'. His name became famous even in Ceylon and Tibet and he died in 1053 A.D. Vikramasila University added the study of Tantra in its syllabus and owed its lower status mainly to this. The site of Vikramasila seems to be near Sultanganj.

The University of Vallabhi was established in Sorath (Kathiawar) and championed the cause of Hinayana as against the Nalanda University which championed Mahayana.

The University of Jagaddala was founded in the eleventh century by King Rampala in the new capital of the Pala kings in Northern Bengal. Its actual site has not yet been located. Tantrism of the most degenerated type seems to have flourished in this University.

Of Odandapura we know very little beyond a reference by Arnold and that it was destroyed in 1199 when Muhammad, the son of Bakhtiar invaded Magadha. Vikramasila was destroyed almost simultaneously with Odandapura.

Of Nalanda it has been said that it did for learning what Buddhism did for religion. "Races belonging to different climates, habits and languages were drawn together, not in the clash of arms, not in the conflict of exploitation, but in harmony of life, in amity and peace." This international seat of learning was put out of existence by Mahomedans about the year 1205 A.D.

The invasion of Muslims was a great calamity for Buddhist monasteries and Universities. With the fall of Universities, Buddhism also declined.

FILM GROUP MEETS IN DELHI

Bill For Abolition Of Duty On Raw Films To Be Moved In Simla Session

NEW DELHI, April 7

A meeting of the Executive committee of the Film Group of the Central Legislatures was held here Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah presiding.

The meeting considered the question of the abolition of import duty on raw cinema films and cinema machinery.

After discussion, it was agreed that since there was no time to move any amendment to the Tariff Bill, an amending Bill may be brought in during the Simla session of the Assembly and that Sardar Sant Singh should be requested to take the necessary steps in the matter.

The meeting also considered the question of the Indian Cinematograph Amendment Act, concerning the censuring of cinema posters and after discussion it was decided that notice should be given of an amendment to the effect that provisions of the bill should be inoperative as far as posters of Indian films are concerned, objection to which had not been received.

The question of approaching military department for their co-operation in the production of military and allied scenes was considered and in this connection Mr. Lahari Choudhary said that he had seen Mr. Tottenham who was sympathetic. He therefore asked the group to submit definite proposals which may be forwarded to the Army Secretary.

BARRISTER'S SENTENCE REDUCED

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Justice Lord Williams and Jack disposed of the appeal preferred by Niharendu Dutta Majumdar, barrister, who has been convicted by Chief Presidency Magistrate of sedition and sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment in connection with the speech delivered at the annual conference of Port Dock Workers Union where the Soviet Flag was saluted.

In view of the fact that the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment had been passed upon the accused for the same offence of sedition in another case Their Lordships reduced the present sentence from nine months to fourteen days rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

QUIT ORDERS ON YOUTH OF 19

SILIGURI (Darjeeling) April 8.

Mr. D. N. Sen, S.D.O. of Siliguri, passed orders on Mr. Jagannath Henia Agarwala (19), son of Mr. Ramchandra Bania Agarwala of Belsman Police Station, in the district of Hisar directing him to quit the place by the next available train under section 19 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1932 and 1934 and the Darjeeling Deputy Commissioner's orders dated March 18, 1935.

It is reported that Mr. Agarwala came here without the necessary passport.—United Press.

PISTOLS FOR TWO COFFEE FOR ONE!

Two French politicians who had arranged to fight a duel recently decided to call it off at the last moment.

These "affairs of honour" decrease in number every year. It is nearly a century since the last fatal combat was fought in London.

This took place in Maiden-lane, Holloway, in 1843, when Lieutenant Munro killed Colonel Farcett, his brother-in-law.

Battersea Fields used to be a popular place for duels; Putney Health was another favourite spot. Political leaders in this country were involved in duels as recently as the nineteenth century.

One of the most terrible duels on record occurred in Hyde Park in 1712, between Lord Mohun and the Duke of Hamilton. Both were killed.

Hindi Teachers' Provincial Conference will be held at Lyallpur on the 13th instant under the presidentship of Pandit Narsingh Lal, Headmaster S. D. High School, Lahore.

Dreamland Splendour

—Nay! Something that even dreams cannot display

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Gorgeous Settings

(presenting to you Huge Structures of NO-MAN'S LAND) as could only be designed by

S. FATEHLAL

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Cameraman: DHYBER

Recordist: DAMLE

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(12th April)

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BAL KALA TEL REGD.
You will never look old by a fortnight use of BAL KALA TEL as it turns the grey hair into jet natural black permanently. No more Hair Dyes and Lotions required for life. A boon for brain workers. Price Re. 1-8 plus postage. Free delivery for three phials. Prepared by:
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Unique—first of its kind in INDIA
CUSTOMS FREE
Stalls size 12 x 15 with one electric light rent 20/-
Apply immediately:—Secretary.
N.B.—Such articles as are not harmful directly or indirectly to the Village Industries will be allowed.

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For over one hundred years, Dr. Jenner's Lozenges have brought relief to sufferers from indigestion, when other medicines have failed. Time and again they have been proved supreme for correcting all stomach ills—neutralizing acidity, relieving stomach pains, stopping heart-burn and preventing palpitation and the host of other discomforts and dangers that arise from faulty digestion.
Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges act as a tonic to the digestive system, giving it renewed vitality and health.
Start taking Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges to-day and enjoy the foods you like to eat.
Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Compounded in the Laboratories of—
SAVORY & MOORE LTD.,
Chemists to The King,
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A Reward of Rs 100
The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.
It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Dalgoma, Cat. P H Bucking, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Karachi via Bhavnagar.
S.S. Fusijama, Capt. G Mirconi, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Java via Colombo.
S.S. Victoria, Capt. G Macaluso Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Geneva via Aden.
S.S Jalavihar, Capt. J P Bhandara, Agents Scindia S N Co., Ltd., from Rangoon via Coast Ports.
S.S. Argun Maru, Capt. K Tanagi, Agents O S Kaisha, from Kobe via Colombo.
S.S. Jehangir, Capt. W F Clifton, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., from Karachi.
S.S. Tanfield, Capt R R Pattinger, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Chittagong via Coast Ports.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Goldenfels, Capt. J Schliemann. Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
S.S. Aaglekerk. Capt. G E Coer Camp, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., for Freemantle and Australian Ports.
S.S. Beme, Capt. F Stewart Agents James Mackintosh & Co., for Karachi.
S.S. Bintang Capt. H M Van Beck, Agents Volkart Bros., for Singapore via Colombo
S.S Baroda, Capt. W Bird Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Basra via Coast Ports.

LOADING.

S.S. Jalavijaya for Karachi.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 9.

1 Aagtekerk, 4044, Australia, 10-4 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Victoria, 7115, Genoa, 11-4, L Triestino.
4 Anyo Maru, 5739, Japan, 11-4, N. Y. Kaisha.
6 Japan, 3262, Madras, 11-4, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 17-4, M M and Co.
9 Fusijama, 3907, Trieste, 10-4, L Triestino.
11 Tuscania, 10016, Liverpool, 11-4 Grahams Tdg. Co.
12 Arguh Maru, 4040, Kobe, 21-4, O S Kaisha.
13 British Viscount, 4091, Abadan, 10-4, Anglo P Oil Co.
14 Goldenfels, 4703 Bremen, 10-4, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Dalgoma, 3571, London, 11-4, M M & Co.
17 Tunni, 724, NF 11-4, J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Nagato Maru, 4325, Japan, 13-4 N Y Kaisha.
3 Baroda, 1888, Basra, 10-4 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2026, Basra, 11-4, M M and Co.
5 Oostcappelle, 348, M Coast, 10-4 Merchant S N Co.
10 11 Bintang, 4044, Colombo, 10-4 Volkart Bros.
12 13 Jalavihar, 3381, N F. N F, Scindia S N Co.
14 Taijin Maru 3654, Japan, 10-4 O S Kaisha.
15 Lalita, 302, Tuticorin, 9-4, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C R Tanfield, 2776, N F. N F, M M and Co.
M Barala 1899, Basra, 1-5 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Rawalpindi 11-3, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 17-4 P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 25-4 P & O S N Co.
Somali 25-4 P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 13-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Baroda 25-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Rayville 15-4-35, L Edward.
City of Perth 16-4 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Wellington 26-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Polk, 19-4 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Franenfels 24-4, L Edwards.
Liebenfels NF, NF, L Edwards.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Corinth 9-4, F F Campbell & Co.
Werdenfels 26-4-35 L Edwards.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 9-4 L Edwards.
Simla 15-4-5 L Edwards.
FROM KOBE.
Argun Maru 8-4, O S Kaisha.
Aden Maru 10-4 O S Kaisha.
Yakiho Maru 23-4 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.
Behar 28-4 P & O S N Co.
Shigisan Maru 15-4 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Strathaird 13-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 27-4 P & O S N Co.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 8-4 L Triesttino.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gange 24-4 L Triestino.
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa, 20-4, M M & Co.
Karanja 6-4 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Kaisar-I-Hind 6-4 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 13-4 P & O E N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-4 P & O S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 23-4 Lloyd Triestino.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Simla 18-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
Tuscania 11-4 G Trading Co
Britannia 25-4 G Trading Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels, 7-4-35 L Edwards.
Wartehfels NF, NF, L Edwards.
Pres. Garfield 5-4, F F Campbell Co.
Pres Polk 19-4-35 F F Campbell Co.
FOR KOBE.
Anyo Maru 11-4, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 13-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mantaj Maru, 19-4, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 21-4, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 21-4, N Y Kaisha.
Tokishima Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barala 1-5 M M & Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 6-4 M M & Co.
Takliwa 20-4 M M & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. Fusijama	....	8-4-35
S.S. Dalgoma	....	8-4-35
S.S. Bintang	....	8-4-35
S.S. Netravati	....	8-4-35
S.S. Parvati	....	8-4-35
S.S. Vasna	....	8-4-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, April 9.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.
For Jaffa:—25 bales cotton raw A M Laham.
For Naples:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S.S. Anya Maru for Hongkong:—9 cases agarbati N C Bhesania and Co; 5 cases ghee N C Bhesania and Co; 91 bags fish maws L Dewraj and Co.
For Kobe:—91 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.
S.S. Nagato Maru for Kobe,—1000 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.
S.S. Tajan Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 700 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Co.
For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 350 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha
S.S Dalgoma for Dunkirk:—550 bales cottn raw G K Kaisha.
For London:—25 drums castor oil A Oomerbhay.
For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp K I Kapadia.
S.S. Fusijama for Trieste:—20 bags gum E Valmohamad and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Piracus:—1230 bags linseed M Bhuta and Co; 50 bales cotton fly I Produce Exp. Co.
For Venice:—110 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co; 385 bales cotton raw V Bros.
S.S. Tuscania for Glasgow:—100 bales hemp K J Kapadia and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cake H P Lele; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes H K H Shariff.
For New York:—100 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons.
S.S. Alipore for Osaka:—80 bags casein powder M M & Co; 150 bags aluminium scrap M G Abdulrazak; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw N Fatehally; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S.S Victoria for Beyrouth:—13 bales cotton twist M A Abdulrazak.
S.S. Goldenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Exp. Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, April 9.

S.S. Lichtenfels, Agents L E Ltd., from Hamburg:—70 cases globes; 72 drums mag. chloride; 260 kegs chlorate of potash; 234 cases tinware; 115 cases glass beads; 57 cases glass bottles; 80 cases rings; 43 cases enamels; 20 cases chemicals; 897 cases hardware; 137 pieces iron tubes; 158 cases films; 315 bales paper; 71 bundles hurricane lanterns; 91 cases sewing machines; 700 bags dextrine; 220 bundles iron tubes; 30 cases buttons; 40 cases lead; 200 drums dyes and paints; 76 drums bleaching powder; 151 crates fire bricks; 100 cases starch; 200 barrels glucose; 250 rolls wire netting; 222 pieces earthen ware; 315 drums lubricating oil; 133 gajes clovestems; 35 cases camphor; 185 cases spirit; 200 coils iron wire; 125 cases slates; 112 pieces boards; 90 cases medicines; 425 bundles Y. M. sheets; 425 bundles Y.M. squares.

From Bremen:—34 cases envelopes; 170 casks baryters; 80 cases glober and chimney; 26 cases mouldings; 57 cases tinware; 35 bundles hurricane lanterns; 315 cases beer; 712 bags glass bottles; 811 packages hardware; 197 bags fish halts and nuts; 100 bags vaca salt; 673 pieces joists; 100 bags magn. sulphate; 20 cases slates; 100 coils straw wire; 906 bundles steel circles; 350 bundles copper sheets.

From Lahan:—1630 pieces aspanlogs.

From Raval:—540 pieces aspanlogs.

From Baltic Port:—584 bundles boards.

From Baltimore:—625 bundles copper sheets.

From Konigsberg:—191 bales printng paper.

From Colka:—360 cases chlorate of potash.

From Tallenn:—1838 pieces aspanlogs.

From Antwerp:—1620 cases window glass; 125 cases tiles; 3228 bundles iron pipes; 700 pieces steel tyres; 2620 drums dyes and paste; 625 bundles C sheets; 100 cases chemirals; 60 barrels chlorate of potash; 390 packages iron hoops; 412 coils wire strand; 334 pieces auto parts; 1860 bags starch; 75 cases electrical goods; 500 pieces tune boiler plates; 209 coils hardware; 200 cases acid acitic; 120 bundles ply wood; 635 bags farina; 100 cases vegetable products; 250 bags dextrine; 1500 bundles circle sheets.

Indo-Czechoslovakian Trade:

Opening Of The Export Institute In Prague

(From A Special Indian Correspondent)

PRAGUE, March 24.

Czechoslovakia counts among the foremost of the industrial States in the world. As an economic unit it holds a position considerably more significant than what many are apt to conclude from a mere estimate of its size and population. This is true to a good measure of the country also as a political force and as a factor in general affairs in view of the dominant position held by it in Central Europe and as the most vital unit of the Little Entente preserving a liberal policy and a progressive outlook. The importance of Czechoslovakia as an economic unit may be gathered from the fact, that on the disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, four-fifths of the old Dual Monarchy's industrial resources fell to the share of Czechoslovakia. This fact has also led Czechoslovakia to take a keen interest in the world market, most of its industries being developed for bigger market than its present home one. The growth of trade restrictions in areas nearer at hand, bearing in many cases strongly the stamp of political considerations that followed the war, led Czechoslovakia to move to extend interest well in distant markets also, India being an important one among these.

UNFAVORABLE BALANCE

Already there is a fairly significant trade between India and Czechoslovakia, the full extent of which is not generally realised in India, especially as relating to imports from India, owing to their entering through foreign ports, and as such, statistics generally made available not presenting the real picture.

The figures relating to Indo-Czechoslovakian trade for 1934 reveal:—

Total exports from Czechoslovakia to India. 94 million Czechoslovak Krons.

Total imports to Czechoslovkia from India. 270 million Czechoslovak Krons.

Balance in favour of India. 176 million Krons.

The following items constitute the main ones of export and import:—

EXPORTS TO INDIA

	In Czechoslovak Krons.
Paper and paper wares	7,250,000
Leather and leather wares	7,322,000
Glass and glassware	21,412,000
Iron and iron wares	26,286,000
Base metals and wares thereof	10,490,000
Machinery Apparatuses, etc.,	6,364,000

IMPORTS FROM INDIA

	In Czechoslovak Krons.
Rice and grain	72,586,000
Fruit, vegetables, etc.	53,989,000
Animal products	8,254,000
Cotton	47,341,000
Jute	67,091,000
India-rubber	11,091,000

It is quite clear from the above figures, that Indo-Czechoslovakian trade at present shows a big unfavourable balance to Czechoslovakia. In fact, among the countries with which Czechoslovakia has an unfavourable trade balance, India now takes a leading position. This should receive serious attention in India, especially in the light of growing tendency in all lands to develop their export and import trade with separate units as far as possible and held warranted, in unison. Czechoslovakia is well organized, by the wide range of its products, their good quality and adoption to world market conditions as regards competitive power, to assume with attention such a position in India's import trade, that Indian exports to an important market as Czechoslovakia not only do not suffer, but get consolidated and also make advances as would be feasible. Useful move in this direction is possible, not only as far as Czechoslovakia alone is concerned, but though its medium to an extent also with some neighbouring lands. Indian rice, for instance is an article which has made good advance in recent period. Indo-Czechoslovakian trade deserves hence more careful attention in India, both on account of Czechoslovakia's position as an industrial State and as a substantial and fruitful market for Indian products and also as one enabling valuable contacts for certain products to some neighbouring States as well.

EXPORT INSTITUTE

In this connection, it would interest your readers generally and business circles in India particularly to know of the formation in Prague newly of the Czechoslovak Export Institute. The purpose of this Institute, which is a central organization is to stimulate Czechoslovakia's foreign trade by various ways, such as, issuing of reports on trade conditions and opportunities, furthering of useful visits, supplying information to interested parties, developing direct contacts, helping exhibitions, etc. The Institute will interest itself both as regards export and import trade. Towards this end, the Export Institute (address' Czechoslovak Export Institute, Fair Palace, Prague VII.) will welcome collaboration with representative individuals and Chambers of Commerce and other industrial and commercial organizations in various lands. The Export Institute has a special section for India—under the charge of Mr. Ploskal an experienced person with first-hand knowledge of the Indian market—with which interested parties in India could correspond, to be hoped, with advantage to the development of India's foreign trade relations and economic advancement.

IMPROVEMENT IN JUTE SHARES

Calcutta, April 5.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following review:

JUTE

The opening market during the period under review was a declining one but later on a definite improvement was noticeable But the recovery proved to be only temporary as the closing period was again a depressed one. The pourparlers between British and German heads of Government disclosed conflicting opinions on burning questions of European politics while those between Russian and British Government heads proved to be more of a friendly character revealing narrow divergence of views. The gilt-edge securities on the London Stock Exchange were on the whole weak and this weakness adversely affected Indian Securities and the markets were more or less in a panicky condition. Our market at present takes little notice of the state of affairs in raw and manufactured goods markets which are remarkably steady but has become a sort of a link with the security market. The speculators move with the fluctuations in Government Securities and hence the speculative counter Howrah fluctuated within a wide range during the period. There is nothing wrong with the working of the mills at remunerative prices. The report that the Jute Mill owners Association have further decided to unseal 2 1/2 to 5 per cent looms from August next has further accentuated the nervousness in the market. The investors should pause for a while before further committments as it is likely lower levels may be in sight in the very near future With all these pessimistic observations, our confidence in the revival of Jute share prices is not at all shaken but we have to take note of the passing phases that adversely affect our markets. Howrah the barometer went as low as 57/12, moved up to 59/8 and again receded to 57/10 at the close. Kamarhatty touching 573 went up to 590 the close being 572. Kanknarrah dropped down to 502 to recover upto 515 and again fell back to 500. Kinnison were offered at 680 buyers being absent Gourepore recording 685 went up to 726 the close being in the region of 700. Gondolpara were ruling 950 Ex. Div. Fort William touching 349 went up to 362 and declined to 350. Fort Gloster done as low as 640 advanced to 660 the close being in the vicinity of 650. Orient were ruling 200, Cheviot 220, Belvedere 390, Delta 390, Dalhousie 390, Standard 370, Union 535, Lansdowne 185, Bally 235, Barnagore 180, Champdany 196, Auckland 245, Anglo India 505, Alliance 375, Albion 255, Ganges 340. India went up to 435 from 395 the close being 400 New Central were done at 400, Naihati were quoting 470, Lawrence 560. In small priced shares Nuddea went down to 59 to recover to 65 again dropping to 60 Northbrook were ruling 44, Reliance 76/4, Empire 35, Clive 33/4, National 24, Birla 16, Adamjee 16/4, Hukumchand 14, Presidency 5/4, Waverley 2/8, Craig 1/12.

COTTON.

Hardly any alteration in rates has to be recorded. There was next to nothing doing in this section

COAL.

There was a spurt in Equitable which were taken up to 36/6 but the close was distinctly easier as they were offered at 37/12. Hurriladih were ruling 14/4, Burrakur 12/12, Bengal 256, Bokaro 8/2, Raneegunj 31/8, Standard 29/8, Talcher 1/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Engineering Section Indian Iron and Steel ranged between 6 and 6/4, Bengal Iron 3/8 to 3/10, Indian Standard Wagon were recorded at 52/8, Burn and Co. ord. at 270. Arthur Butler were easy at 11. In Sugar section there was in evidence an easy feeling and there were more sellers than buyers of all current and popular scrips. Only Balrampur were in request round Rs. 22, Cawnpore were ruling 33/8. Punjab were registered at 297. Burmah Corporation were steady around 5/14. B. I. C. ord. round 2/12, Indian Cables were firm at Rs. 4.

PUNJAB WHEAT MARKETS

(Special to "Chronicle.")

OKARA, April 9

Messrs Arroramal Durgadas wire:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Spot Dara per maund	2	0	0
Spot Dara good quality	2	1	0
Ashadh delivery	2	2	5
Aso delivery	2	4	1½
Toria ready	4	10	0
Toria Ashadh delivery	4	12	0

Weather clear and due to that market became easy. Toria market ruled easy.

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Model No. 170 Double Spring Rs. 125
Model No. 175 Triple Spring Rs. 150
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 17 POINTS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, April 9

Previous closing	11.15
To-day's opening	11.19
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	11.32
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, April 9

Previous closing	6.15
To-day's opening	6.18
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.19
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August ..... Rs. 227

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 9

The New York cotton with prospects of removal of processing tax and continuance of Government loans now appearing brighter market displayed improved sentiment and prices to-day showed generally upward tendency but pending definite announcements from Washington in that connection traders are acting with extreme caution. Some foreign buying and local and trade covering ensued but demand was not aggressive to cause any material advance in prices and movements remained rather narrow although undertone continued very steady. Trading in July commenced at 11.19 i.e. five points higher than closing market was fairly active on higher Liverpool advices and trade buying and covering but thereafter there was nothing particularly interesting in news and market became rather quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 9

The following were the opening ranges.

May (11.01/11.00) 11.13/11.13
July (11.09/11.09) 11.20/11.19
October (10.73/10.72) 10.87/10.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 9

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.19) 6.27
American July (6.13) 6.28
Egyptian March (8.00) 8.11
Egyptian July (8.04) 8.10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 9
10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton July/August fluctuated between Rs. 228/4 (lowest) and Rs. 230 (highest) till 4-15 p.m. when the session abruptly came to a close owing to some troubles over the police raid on the neighbouring futures market. Broach July/August was being quoted at that time at Rs. 224/4. At 11 p.m. the rate stood at Rs. 224/8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 9

Silver opened steady at Rs. 68, 75/4 and Rs 68/8. Sentiment to-day was brighter on fairly active buying influenced by better China advices while higher London cables induced renewed buying and covering closed steady at Rs. 68/9, 75/13 and Rs. 69/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/13/9, 35/13/9 and Rs. 35/14/9. Some activity prevailed but enquiry was very much restricted with result prices suffered slight setback while prices later gave way under selling on weaker franc closed at Rs 35/12/6, 35/13/3 and Rs. 35/14/3.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Jutes ruled weak. Coals were easier. In Teas Margarets Hope declined 40 from quotation price. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 90/12; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/4 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 104/10; 4 per cent loan 1943 104/12; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 106/14; 5 per cent loan 1938/40 107/8 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank conty 377; Reserve Bank 118/8.

Cottons: Kesoram 3/8.

Coals:—Talcher 1/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 476; Bally 217; Bally pref 139; Belvedere 394; Birla 14/10; Budge Budge 312; Clive 30/8; Fort William 315; Ganges ordy 317; Howrah 54/12; Hukumchand ordy 14/2; India 377; Kamarhatty 538; Kanknarrah 478 small lot; National 22/14; Orient 190 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Agra electric 126; Bengal Telephone ord 17/12; Bengal Tele. pref 15; Bengal Iron 3/10; Burn and Co ordy 272/8; Indian Iron and Steel 1/2; B I Corporation ordy 2/14; B I Corporation pref 133; India General Navigation ordy 110; Cawnpore Sugar ordy 33/4 small lot; New Savan 11/8.—Teas: Margarets Hope 131.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 9

Previous closing	4.83 1/2
To-day's opening	4.83 5/8
To-day's closing	4.84 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YURK.

London, April 9

Previous closing	4.83 1/8
To-day's opening	4.82 5/8
To-day's closing	4.84 1/8
Difference	+01

FRANC RATE

London, April 9

Previous closing	73.34
To-day's opening	73.11
To-day's closing	73.41
Difference	+07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 9

London Stock Exchange kept steady but there was nothing important doing. Giltedged securities decidedly improved on better interest three and half was quoted at £93-1/2 i.e. fifteen shillings higher than previous closing.

London Exchanges opened 4.82-5/8 and then fell to 4.82-1/2 but subsequently improved to 4.83-15/16.

Franc opened at 73.11 and then advanced to 73.18.

The Sterling Franc cross rate advanced further and closed at 73.41.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 9

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	28 7/16d.	28 13/16d
Spot	28 9/16d.	28 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 9

Gold per ounce (£7-4-11) £7-4-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 9

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 9
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.32 1/2)	5.53 1/8
New York on Bombay (36.60)	36.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4)	0.91 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-6 3/4)	1-6 3/4
London on Milan (58.12)	58.06
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 9

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 17 6
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 9 7½
Turner and Newall	2 12 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 5 6
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2 15 0
Marconi International Marine	1 10 9
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 8 6
General Electric Ord	2 7 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 5 0
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	79 0 0
International Railways of C America	dol. 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 13 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 2.93 p.c. p.a.

Market recovering from recent reaction.

LOCAL RAIN IN KASHMIR

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastwards

POONA, April 9.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmere after causing local rain there and in the north-west Frontier Province and few falls in the Punjab and the west United Provinces. Scattered thundershowers are also reported from Assam, Orissa, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. Temperatures are generally below normal in north-west India, being markedly so in and around the Punjab.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Chandbali one inch; Dibrugarh quarter inch; Sonamarg and Dalhousie one inch, Hissar, Sialkot, Multan and Drosh half an inch each; Cherat and Parachinar quarter of an inch each; Cochin half an inch; and Gulbarga quarter of an inch

FORECAST.

Thundershowers will recur at a few stations in the western Himalayas and extend in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-4-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.8 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees 0.6(above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 67 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 251 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-4-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 9

Lverpool wheat opened with a steady ton ewith May at 64 1/8, July 66 3/8 and October 78 3/8. Market evinced slightly better tendency on scattered buying but demand was very slow due to lack of incentives.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95. The market showed slightly reactionary tendency on speculative selling and poor foreign enquiry.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 9

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£223 3/4 buyers £224 sellers. Quiet) £224 1/2 buyers £224 3/4 sellers Firm

Lead (£12 1/8 buyers £12 3/16 sellers. Barely steady) £12 buyers £12 1/8 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 1/4 to £36

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 10-1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

JUTE

Crop April-May (£17 3/4) £17 5/8 value
April/June (5 11/16) 5 13/16 buyers paid and value

RUBBER

Dunlop April (£20) £20 1/4 sellers
Lightning April (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
Spot (5 3/8) 5 7/8 paid

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal April (£14 13/16 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

BROWN GOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, April 9

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 12 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 11 9
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	6 12 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 9

	Rs. a. p
Wheat May	4 6 6
Linseed May	6 10 9

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

IMPROVED SENTIMENT WELL MAINTAINED

Securities Very Firm

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 9.

Improved sentiment has been well maintained. Moreover reduction unemployment figures and optimistic feeling regarding forthcoming budget acted as fresh stimulus especially for home securities which generally remained very firm.

Commodities, Copper showed little change despite heavy profit-taking and large business reported of cocoa. Wall Street steady but trading dull awaiting lead from commodities.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 9

Loan closed at £93 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday April 1 £92 1/2
Tuesday, April 2, £93 1/4
Wednesday, April 3, £93 1/4
Thursday, April 4, £93
Friday, April 5, £92
Monday 9, £92 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 9

The London Stock Exchange kept steady, but there was nothing doing. Giltedged securities improved on better interest. Industrials were generally quiet but some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£87) £87
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107) £106 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £113
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/4) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107) £106 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/4) £115 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-9) 27-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7/8) 5 1/5
Hydro Electric (dol 2 1/2) dol 2 3/4
Musical Industries (dol 27-1 1/2) dol 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-9) 38-9
Imperial Chemical (35-0 Ex Div) 35
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (103-3) 103-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (87-0) 87-0
Dunlop Rubber (47-3) 48-7 1/2
University Ordinary (26-6) 26-6
Ford Motors (30-10 1/2 Ex Div) 31-6
Cables and Wireless (5 5/8) 5 5/8
British American Tobacco (112-6) 113-1 1/2
Camera A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-9) 135
P and O S N Co Defd (16-0) 16
Distillers (91-3) 92
Bred and Dyers (7-6) 7-6
British Celonese (8.6) 9-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-9) 63-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9
Western Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (26-6) 26
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 9
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/2) £82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£115) £116
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£103 1/4) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (38-9) 41
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 33-9

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £16 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (51-6) 51-6
Rand Mines (155-0) 156-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 42-6
Anglo Dutch (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Burma Oil (75-0) 75
Mexican Eagle (3-3) 3-3
Shell Transport (52-6) 53-9
Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) £20 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (48 3/4) 49
L M Ford (18 1/4) 18 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) Q23 7/8
London Pass 5 per cent (£131) £132
London Board G Stock (£98) £98 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (277-6) 281-3
Goddar New ((215) 215
Moddar New (79-4 1/2) 80
Sub Nigel (282-6) 283-9
Union Corporation (152-6) 156-3
Spring Mines (196-3) 198-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 9

General Motor (dol 28 7/8) dol 28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 30) dol 29 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 78 3/4) unquoted.

"Helen Of Troy Was Sita Of India"?!

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A professor has placed in a London safe deposit manuscripts 3,000 and 4,000 years old, which he says prove that:

The story of Homer's Iliad greatest of classical Greek poems, the epic of Helen of Troy, whose face "launched a thousand ships, originated in an Indian epic poem written centuries before Homer was born.

According to this argument, Helen came not from Troy but from Ceylon. The "Trojan War" was fought between Ceylon and Ajodhya of the ancient India.

SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

This sensational announcement is made by Professor R. A. Dara, lately of Lahore University, India, collector of Eastern art treasures, who 14 years ago devoted his life to research among ancient manuscripts in order to compile history of the world's civilisation.

Prof. Dara also claims to have discovered that the Gorgon Sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with their serpent tresses, were known in India, centuries before Hesiod. Aeschylus, Diodorus and Ovid wrote of them.

"Ramayana", the Indian epic which, according to Professor Dara, is the origin of the Iliad story, tells of the conquest of Lanka (ancient name for Ceylon) by the hero Rama.

The object of the invasion was the recovery of Rama's beautiful wife Sita who had been abducted by Rawana, King of Lanka.

Homer, it is contended, changed the name of Rama to Menelaos, Sita to Helen, and Rawana to Paris.

"It was Sita's dusky beauty it seems that launched the thousand ships of hero Rama."

"NEW TO ME"

Professor Sir Gilbert Murray, the classical authority, said "this theory is entirely new to me" when I told him of it. "If there's anything in it I should say it would be from the Sanskrit, but I can't give an opinion till I've seen the evidence."

Professor Dara explained his theory to me recently. He said he was convinced that Greek, Egyptian, and Mayan (Central American) civilisations were originally derived from India.

"The Greeks," he said, "originally migrated from the Indian province of Magadha. The name became Machada and then Macedon.

"A clan of the Magadha were the Raj Greeka.

"It is easy to see how the name Greeka became Greek.

"The affinity between Greek language and the Sanskrit is certain. Idioms show that they came from the same stock.

Professor Dara showed me a picture of an Indian sculpture older than the Greek civilisation. It was unmistakably a figure of Medusa the gorgon.

He showed me another with the drawing of an elephant beside the gorgon's head.

Miss KINNAIRD'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN

Praises Work Of Inspectresses Of Primary Schools

Miss Kinnaird, whose London home has always been a centre for Indian students and who has at different times spent years in India, chiefly in Y.W.C.A. and missionary work, has at the age of 79 returned from a two years stay in India full of enthusiasm for the work now being done by Indian women inspectors of primary schools.

HEAVY WORK FOR WOMEN INSPECTORS.

She stayed for 14 months in Indian homes, frequently with these inspectors, and accompanied some of them on their tours of inspection. She told a "Manchester Guardian" representative that some of them had to inspect 300 primary schools in the year. They often had to put up at dak bungalows and when visiting new schools in remote districts must be prepared to ride on elephants or camels.

Formerly the women school inspectors were English. Then Eurasians were employed. Now the demand is for Indian women. At present Christian Indian women fill most of these appointments, as there is nothing like a sufficient supply of Hindus or Mosiems. Miss Kinnaird said that thousands of new primary schools are being started and the district education boards are vieing with each other. To meet the great and immediate demand for teachers the Government is now opening training centres for Indian girls and widows, and girls who have passed the sixth standard and shown ability are being trained as teachers.

INCREASE OF SCHOOLS IN PUNJAB.

In the Punjab, where there has been an enormous increase in the number of schools and pupils, every European or Eurasian woman teacher is being replaced by an Indian girl. There and in other districts the tendency will be for the Christian teacher to be sent farther afield. The Indian Y.W.C.A. feels that so that such teachers may be in touch with the outside world there should be a travelling inspector to visit them from time to time, and it is considering what can be done in India, Burma, and Ceylon by correspondence, regular visits, by conferences, and by forming Y.W.C.A. fellowships while the girls are still in schools and colleges. It already provides for young teachers through its holiday homes in many hill stations and by holiday camps.

ROUGH SEA AT RATNAGIRI

Mail Steamer Unable To Enter Polshet And Dabhol Ports

RATNAGIRI, April 9

Since yesterday strong Northerly winds have been blowing and the sea is rough. Steamers are rolling heavily.

Yesterday the down Vizaydurg Mail steamer could not enter Palshet and Dabhol ports owing to rough sea and winds while difficulty was experienced in embarkation and disembarkation in some other ports—A.P.

Find Of Blood-Stained And Damaged Car

MADRAS, April 9.

A two seater car with the front portion damaged was found abandoned this morning on Mount Road near a banyan tree. Blood stains were noticed near the driver's seat—A.P.

BONDS AND SHARES

New York, April 8

Shares.	Apl. 8	Apl 1.
Baldwin Locomotive Wks	1 3/4	1 3/4
Bethlehem Steel Co.	25 3/8	24 1/4
Chrysler Corp	35	34 1/8
Electric Auto Lite Co	21 3/4	20
International Tel and Tel	7 1/4	6 1/2
Packard Motor Car Co	3 5/8	3 3/4
Radio Corp of America	4 3/8	4 3/8
Studebaker Corp	2 5/8	2 5/8
United Corporation	3	2 1/8
BONDS		
Argentine 6 p.c. of 1900	92 5/8	93 1/4
Australia 4 1/2 p.c. of 1956	94 1/4	92 1/4
Brazil 7 p.c. of 1952	26 1/4	25
Chile Government 6 p.c. of 1960	11 1/4	11 1/4
Denmark 4 1/2 p.c. of 1962	98 1/2	96 1/4
Finland 6 p.c. of 1945	96 1/4	95
Italy 6 1/2 p.c. of 1954	98	92
Japanese 6 1/2 p.c. of 1954	94 7/8	92
Norway 6 p.c. of 1943	104 1/2	104 3/8

Shares slightly stronger. Bonds weak internally. Foreign Bonds strong due to European war scared purchasing.

MOVE IN WRONG DIRECTION

Merchants Protest Against Increase Of G.I.P. Refreshment Stall Rentals

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman Local Advisory Committee, G.I.P. Railway Nagpur.

It is signed by Mr. Haji Abdul Karim, a leading merchant of Bhusaval, and about 20 other leading traders, including three Honorary Magistrates:—

We the undersigned merchants who have extensive business organisations throughout the Nagpur Division wish to thank the Railway Administration for the better facilities which have recently been provided at the Mahomedan Food Stall at the Bhusaval station.

We often have to call many of our representatives to Bhusaval from up-country stations in connections with our business and as we do not possess facilities for making private arrangements for their boarding we usually arrange for them to have their food at the Mahomedan Stall at the Station, and while they all agree that the food supplied there is of excellent quality, they complain that it is invariably served cold.

The attention of the Stall manager was often drawn to this defect, but he just makes a steriotyped reply—"It cannot be helped, Sir, the kitchen is so far away." In a climate like that of Bhusaval the food must necessarily become cold by the time it is brought over to the Stall from the kitchen which is situated a great distance away and the attendants have to negotiate the long bridge in order to get to the Stall from the kitchen. Most of our dishes do not give the maximum taste and satisfaction to the palate unless they are served steaming-hot.

We can assure you that this complaint is often made all round and not merely by our own representatives. Would it not be feasible, Sir, to provide a kitchen right behind the Mahomedan Food Stall, the same as is done in the case of Messrs Brandon's Refreshment Room? We should be glad if you would remedy this defect at an early date, as it is a pity that the public should not have the full benefit of the very good fare which the contractor provides at the Stall.

UNSATISFACTORY CATERING

While on this subject we would venture to suggest that the same excellent service which is now made available at Bhusaval Mahomedan Stall should also be made available at other important stations like Nagpur, Itarsi, Khandwa and Wardha. The arrangements which exist at present for catering at Mahomedan Stalls at these stations are far from satisfactory—have been so for many years past—and we regret to say that nothing has been done so far to improve matters in spite of many protests sent to the Administration from time to time. Hundreds of Muslim pilgrims have to pass through Wardha and Khandwa periodically for Ajmere and they always complain about the poor quality food and refreshments and indifferent service obtained at the above-mentioned stations.

We understand that the Railway follows a general rule that so far as possible the catering contracts at stations should be given to the local people, but we wish to say that where suitable and competent contractors are not available, as seems to be the case at the above-mentioned stations, and where the contractors have failed to give satisfaction to the Public over a number of years it is time that the Railway deviated from that general rule and give the contract to an efficient and cabable contractor—though an outsider.

We learn from the local newspapers that the Administration contemplate effecting an increase in the rentals charged for these Stalls. Although we realise that it is not open to us to inquire into or question the internal working of the Railway Administration, yet we hope you will permit us to say that in our humble opinion this is a move in the wrong direction. As it is, at many statons the passengers are not supplied with reasonably good food and refreshments and if the current rentals are put up, then it is almost certain that the quality of same will further deteriorate to the detriment of the public who use these Stalls. In these circumstances we hope that the Administration will reconsider their decision and not charge higher rentals for the stalls.

We hope that your Committee will give due consideration to all the matters covered by this representation, do the needful and earn the gratitude of the travelling public.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 9.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Banks selling T T 275 1/2
Banks buying T T 272 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 549
Banks buying D D 559
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 7/8 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 1/2 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 150 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.83 5/8 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 11/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 9th inst.
Java/London 7.16 9th inst.
London/Paris 73.34 8th inst.
London/Belgium 28.56 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.94 1/2 8th inst
London/Italy 58.18 8th inst.
London/Berlin 11.98 1/2 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 8th inst
London/New York 4.83 3/8 8th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.16 3/4 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-4-1 6th inst £7-4-11 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 28 7/16 6th inst 28 7/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 1/2 6th inst. 28 9/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 62 1/2 6th inst. 62 7/8 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 6th inst. 5/8 p.c. 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 6th inst. 11/16 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/8 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol
Amer. Power and Light Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	7
Consolidated Gas	27
Western Union Telg.	37 1/2
Radio Corp	5
New York Central	11 1/4
Erie R. R.	9
Great North Pfd.	11
Distillers Seagram	16
Bethelehem Steel	25
United States Steel	29 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	25
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 3/4
Kennecott Copper	17
International Harvester	37
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	28 1/2
Socony	13
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	20 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	290
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	22

Total business 3 1/4 million
Market easy. U. S. Steel works operating 43 1/2 per cent of capacity.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London April 8

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82-3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent ..	86-7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	107
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	107
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	115-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.	125-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43
P & O. Banking Corporation	19-1/2

SEEDS.

London, April 8.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton April sellers £9/7/6.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Apl./May sellers £11/10/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Apl./May sellers £12/2/6
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton, Apl./May sellers £12/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton May/Aug. sellers £12/0/0
Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers

LINSEED OILS

London, April 8

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt April sellers 20/1-1/2
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 20/7 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 8

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 9-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London April 8.

	£
Coper Brazien	45-1/4
Yeplow Metal	37-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	223-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by foreign buying and covering by shorts. It is believed that some bullish measures will be adopted by the Washington administration as there is some improvement in the retail demand and confidence is being restored. It is expected that there is a fairly good enquiry for American cotton as parity of outside growths is lessening.

It is a trading market with a restricted business. Weather reports are somewhat unfavourable but in the absence of any definite news from Washington, we think it is too early to rely the improvement. Considerable pressure is brought to abandon or reduce the processing tax but the administration is likely to oppose such moves. The market still remains uncertain and we think it advisable to buy on weak markets and sell on strong markets. Any improvement in weather is likely to induce increased selling and if new measures are unsatisfactory, there will be a run of sellers on the market.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with July 11.09. During the early part of the day the market fluctuated within a narrow range and reached the low level of 11.03. At this level there was active short covering which raised prices 9 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 11.40c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 11.43c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (2-57 p.m.)	11.16+12
N. Y. July Lowest (1-13 p.m.)	11.01—03
Liverpool July Highest (3-45 p.m.)	6.16+09
Liverpool July Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.12+05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool—Market very sensitive. The "spot" market is firm There are very few sellers. Many of the leading firms think well of the market.

Liverpool—Contracts scarce. Undertone very steady. Speculation still awaiting Washington developments particularly as regards new crop loans and processing taxes.

Liverpool—Market steady. Shortage of contracts. Market awaiting news from America. Bullish.

New York.—Market steady. Largely switching and local trading.

New York.—There is talk that United States Government favourably inclined eliminating manufacturing tax, subsidising exportation dry goods and extending to new crops 12 cents Government loan. Expect an immediate advance of moderate proportions.

New York.—Weather reports less favourable. Rallied on shorts covering on fears of bullish developments Washington Trading market.

New York.—Retail activity strongly indicating that it will be necessary for cotton mills to replenish small stocks on hand Strong pressure for reduction in process tax. Improved demand for Americans indicated by lessening of foreign parity. We believe that the situation is one that suggests higher prices.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

America:—Mills lost further ground; sales below production; Prices lower; margins profitless; activity declining; manufacturers vigorously protesting Processing Tax England; Rather more cloth yarn inquiry; turnover slightly better France; Stationary. Germany and Italy; Sales equal to current production.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool:—Some Continental buying, small market.

New York:—New England Mills making concerted drive for removal of Process Tax. Heavy delaying rains River eastward, offerings light.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 8.

May 1935	11.09+12
July 1935	11.15+11
October 1935	10.83+15
December 1935	10.89+16
January 1936	10.92+14
March 1936..	10.99+16
Middling Spot	11.40+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April 8

May 1935	11.03+12
July 1935	11.10+11
October 1935	10.78+14
Middling Spot	11.43+12

NEW YORK.

New York April 8.

New York, 10 55 a.m.—	
May 1935	11.02
July 1935	11.09
October 1935	10.73
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	11.04
July 1935	11.11
October 1935	10.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with July 6.13. There was Bombay buying together with local support on lower Exchange which met with hedge-selling. In the afternoon switching was the chief feature. Continental buying strengthened prices and offerings were light. Prices fluctuated with in a 4 points and finally closed at a net rise of 8 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 6.42d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 8 points. At the close May was quoted 5.61, July 5.62 and October 5.61.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was fairly good enquiry in this section. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 to 11 points with spot cotton 4 points up at 8.36. Uppers futures advanced 6 to 8 points and spot cotton prices gained 10 points at 7.61d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point while Ashmouni futures advanced 1 to 2 points.

TRADE ACTIVITY

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Foreign buying on the restricted supply of outside growths aided by local short covering brought an advance. The reasons attributed are that the unwanted rains in the Eastern belt continue since the 6th inst., no relief in the drought stricken areas of the Western belt and the strong influential pressure having been brought upon the President to relax the processing tax under his permissive power and make up such deficit from the relief fund. Coincidentally, the expansion of Easter sales in America which are expected to be about 20 per cent. over last year, the hugh Works Bill pumping more currency into circulation is expected to sustain trade activity. Some light may be thrown to-day from the expected statement from Sir John Simon in the House of Commons on the European political out-look and though the chances for any compromise are yet far away, no immediate serious complications are apprehended. Some liquidation prior to the Easter Holidays cannot be ignored but the strength in spots accompanied by the smallest certified stock in America should sharply lift up prices in case exporters choose to claim tenders on May contracts.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York April 8.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 8.

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Price
April 1935		6.24+08
May 1935		6.21+08
June 1935		6.17+08
July 1935	6.13	6.15+08
August 1935 ..		6.03+08
September 1935 ..		5.97+10
October 1935 ..		5.91+10
November 1935 ..		5.88+10
December 1935 ..		5.88+11
January 1936 ..		5.89+11
February 1936 ..		5.89+11
March 1936 ..		5.89+11
Middling Spot ..		6.42+06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 8

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1935	8.07
July 1935	8.07
October 1935	8.05
November 1935	8.02
January 1936	8.01
F. G. F. Spot	8.36

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool April 8.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.53
Fine (Good Staple)	5.68
Superfine (Good Staple ..	5.83
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.57
Superfine (No. 1 Staple ..	5.72
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.87
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.64
Fully Good	3.74
Fine	3.84
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.74
Fine	3.84
Superfine	3.94

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, April 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1955/63 Mysore 103.8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 105
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/13
4 per cent 1943 104/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 109/8
5 per cent 1939/44 107/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108/8
5 per cent 1935 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 P B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (CASH).

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1965 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 90/11 and after declining to Rs. 90/5 steadily advanced to Rs. 91/3 on active buying and short covering. The undertone was good.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan again opened firm to-day at £93 1/2.

Quotations in the local market advanced for 3 1/2 per cent rupee paper to Rs. 91-8-0.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 8.

March	12.02—09
April	12.15—08
May	12.23—06

WHEAT & SUGAR

Bombay, April 9.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Wheat:—Slightly increased private American winter crop estimates together with the anticipated expansion in Spring acreage have caused a setback in Liverpool on heavy realising. The strength of the world's statistical position however, does not encourage short-selling and we believe, advantage must be taken to accumulate contracts in L'pool, on all good set-backs, owing to the cheapness relative to Chicago.

Sugar:—With European consumption running equal to last season and the possibility of a decrease in beet crop production, prospects seem brighter for the long run. Java having reduced the stocks from last two seasons of 26 lacs tons to now about 16 lacs tons the reduced Cuban production and unsatisfied refiners' demands in America point to the strength of the statistical position. Compared with prices in New York of about 2 1/2 dollars per lb which have recovered from the depression level of 75 cents, London terminal raws are relatively cheaper, since the improvement in these have been only 8d per lb from the bottom seen since 1928.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-6-6.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 3-12-6
Shipment April Rs. 3-13-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-14-6
Shipment June Rs. 3-15.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-1.
Kesar Rs. 13-15.
Saraya Rs. 13-8.
Purtabpur, Rs. 13-5.
African Rs. 13-5
Java Spot F3.90

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 8

July	2.31+01
September	2.37+01
December	2.44+02
January	2.34+02

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 8.

May	63 5/8—1 1/8d.
July	66 —1 1/8d.
December	68 1/8—1d.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 8

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-3/8. sellers.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 8

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1931/50 £105
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £116 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 1/2
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £36 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £102

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
May 148 July 139 at Cross Rate 4.83 1/2
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 227/8—Liverpool May 6.24 Rs. 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J/A. 223/4—Liverpool July 6.18 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 227/8—New York May 11.09 Rs. 27 at Cross Rate 4.83 1/2
Broach J/A 223/4—New York July 11.15 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.83 1/8

COTTON PRICES TO RISE

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE

Copper Firm In U.S.A.

Bombay, April 9.

Messrs E. J. Schwaback and Co., New York have sent the following cable:—

Retail activity strongly indicating that it will be necessary for cotton mills to replenish small stocks on hand. Strong pressure for reduction in process tax. Improved demand for Americans indicated by lessening of foreign parity. We believe that the situation is one that suggests higher prices.

Speculative confidence in commodities somewhat restored due to passage of work relief bill assuring continuance of Government expenditures. Shares did not respond.

Rubber held back by fear Dutch currency devaluation. Copper continues firm.

TREASURY MATURITIES

10 to 14 April	275,000
11th April	1,50,00,000
Total	1,52,75,000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 9.

The local silver market was dull with a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two only. Shanghai T. T. on London opened at 1/6 11/16 and closed at 1/6 3/4 but the local market remained uninfluenced. There is a fairly large long interest in the market and the market acts top heavy. The gold market was also quiet with a scattered selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	68 2 0
Chaitra delivery	75 4 0
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	0 15 0
Vaishakh delivery	68-2 6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	2 0 0
Ready gold	35-13 3
Chaitra delivery	35-13 9
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0 5 0
Vaishakh delivery	35 14 6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0 10 0

American Cotton Crop

Census Ginning Reports

The U. S. Bureau will publish the Census Ginning Reports on the following dates:—

Aug. 8	11 a.m.
Aug. 23	10 a.m.
Sept. 9	11 a.m.
Sept. 23	10 a.m.
Oct. 8	11 a.m.
Oct. 25	10 a.m.
Nov. 8	11 a.m.
Nov. 21	10 a.m.
Dec. 9	11 a.m.
Dec. 20	10 a.m.
Jan. 23	10 a.m.
Mar. 20	10 a.m.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 8.

Spot silver prices recorded a further rise of 3/8 cent to 62 5/8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 8.

May	63.05+30
July	63.70+25
September	64.45+30

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 8.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	28-7/16
Forward	28-9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7 4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 8

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent to 0.5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2.1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan. 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 8

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parce April sellers 24/4-1/2.
Wheat, Barletta Russo parce's April sellers 24 9
Wheat, South Australian, parce April sellers 27/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 8

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
C and F Calcutta per cwt 6/4-1/2 Apl./May nominal.
C and F Bombay per cwt 5/10-1/2 Apl./May nominal.
C and F Karach per cwt 5/10-1/2 Apl./May nominal.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London April 8

Berlin	11.98-1/2
Amsterdam	7.16-3/4
Brussels	28.55
Madrid	35.34
Milan	58.18
Berne	14.94-1/2
Paris	73.34
Prague	115.37
New York	4.83 3/8

Closing rate

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 9.

The local Share Bazar remained closed to-day for forward business. In the cash section there was slight improvement in sympathy with better Securities market. Business was small and prices were slightly higher. Tata Steel 2nd Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 163 to-day against previous closing at Rs. 162.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 8.

Broach A/M. Op. 226 1/4; Highest 228 1/4; Lowest 225 1/2; Closing 226 1/2
Broach J/A Op 222; Highest 223 1/2; Lowest 221 1/4; Closing 222 1/4.
Oomra May Op 195 1/2; Highest 197; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 196 1/2
Oomra July Op. 194 1/4; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 194 1/4; Closing 194 3/4
Bengal May Op. 132 1/2; Highest 132 1/2; Lowest 131 1/4; Closing 131 1/4
Bengal July Op. 134 1/2; Highest 134 1/2; Lowest 133 1/4; Closing 133 1/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 18
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 7

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th April	9,592
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,633,135
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,501,848
Increase	131,287

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 8

May	0.95 3/8+1c
July	0.92 3/4+1c
October	0.92 1/2+c.

Indore Market Quotation

INDORE, April 6

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.).

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 17 19
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16 17
Tilseed Rs. 30 35
Linseed Rs. 21 23
Gram Rs. 14 15
Lintal Rs. 15 16
Jawar Rs 12 14
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Moog (green) Rs. 14 16
Moog (black) Rs. 12 13
Oil cakes Rs. 12 14
Cottonseed Rs. 10 12
Ajavan Rs. 13 15
Chilies Rs. 76 86.
Ghee Rs 240 256
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 27 87
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 27 87
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 9/4
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. 9/8
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. 6/12
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 2/4
Tea rates per lb:—
Lipton 10 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 8 as. to 1/4
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/4
Satan per than.
Hukumchand 4/-
Kalyanmal 4/-
Rajakumar 3/12/-
State 3/13/-
Bhandari 3/15/-
Malwa 4/1/-
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 218
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 223
Shares—
102 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 34
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 70
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 270
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 130
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 112
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd C D 104
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 2
100 Binod Mills Ltd 145
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd 20
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 0/8
25 United Profitable A Co Ltd 20
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 30
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd

Bullion:—
Gold Bar per tola 37/4
Silver per 100 tolas 67

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 9

	cwts
Wheat	1,633
Linseed	13,899
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	112
Gingellyseed	212
Poppyseed	135
Groundnuts	3,346
Castorseed	1,879
Rice	5,956
Myrabollams	1,897
Cottonseed	12,386
Gram	1,972
Joowar	2,992
Barley	147
Bajree	473
	tons
Coal	1,765

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 9

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31/9; Lowest Rs. 31/4/6; Closing Rs. 31/9

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/1; Highest Rs. 33/4; Closing Rs. 33/3/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 42/1; Lowest 41/13; Closing Rs. 42/7/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 44; Highest Rs. 44/4; Lowest Rs. 43/11; Closing Rs. 44/3/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/11; Highest Rs. 25; Lowest Rs. 24/10; Closing Rs. 24/15

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 28; Highest Rs. 28/4; Lowest Rs. 23/13; Closing Rs. 28/1/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 228/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and at Rs. 224 for Broach J/A. delivery. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 224/8 but at the advance there was some liquidation. The market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points. There was some unfortunate trouble which created confusion and tradiug was suspended at about 4 p.m. Nominal quotations were as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 229/8
Broach J/A Rs. 224/4
Oomra May Rs. 198/8
Oomra July Rs. 197
Bengal May Rs. 133/8
Bengal July Rs. 135/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 9

	Extra Sprline	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G					
Bengal U P	... 141	136	132	129	
Punjab	... 141	136	132	129	
Rajputana	... 144	138	133	130	
Oomra No 3	208	205	202	198	...
C P No. 1	226	223	220	216	...
C P No. 2	216	213	210	206	...
Broach No. 2	... 239	235	232	227	
Punjab-Amr	... 264	260	257	252	
Surat	... 320	316	312	307	
Rajpipla	... 315	311	307	302	
Navsari	... 325	321	317	312	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.

Bengal Superfine	... 151
Bengal Fine	... 141
Bengal F.G.	... 136
Sindh-Punjab Fine	... 141
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	... 136
Wardha-Hingt	... 223
Nagpur Sawner	... 225
Pundhurna	... 210
Yeotmal	... 209
Arvi	... 208
Ellichpur	... 206
Berar	... 200/202

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All local markets will remain closed on Friday the 12th inst. being Ram Navmi Hindu Holiday.

Khamgaon	... 202/204
Mulkapur	... 198/200
Khandesh	... 195/198
Jalna/Sailu	... 195/198
Burwah Sanavad	... 205
Broach Fine	... 240
Punjab/American	... 268
Punjab/American mix	... 248
Cambodia	... 296
Compta Good	... 273
Kampala	... 364
Busoga	... 366
Jinja	... 364

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	2 days	This year
Khandesh	435	205,700
Central India	445	80,827
Barsi and Nagar	187	85,043
Hyderabad Gaorani	93	35,285
Berar	1,117	362,272
Central Provinces	248	72,676
Total Oomras	2,525	781,812
Dholera	691	122,469
N W Provinces	...	30,233
Rajputana	...	19,094
Sind-Punjab	1,774	270,868
Broach	710	101,613
Coompta and Dharwar	606	43,052
Westerns-Northerns	576	28,491
Cocoanada	...	102
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	574	35,020
Persian	...	2,446
American	192	15,233
Egyptian and African	19	189,730
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7	611
Total	7,674	1,640,809

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 4th Apl

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,695	251,472
Japan and China	6,401	708,318
Coast Ports	25	19,403
Up-country by Rail	...	144,455
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	16,969
Total	9,121	1,140,637

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date	4101000	6879000
8-4-35		
Receipts Yesterday	8000	12000
8-4-35		
Exports to date	3802000	6286000
8-4-35		
Stock at Ports	2240000	3062000
5-4-35		
Stock at Interior Towns	498000	1598000
5-4-35		
Stock at Liverpool	792000	1088000
5-4-35		
Visible Supply	3253000	7167000
5-4-35		
Quantity in sight	7388000	10718000
5-4-35		
Quantity out of sight	7403000	10104000
5-4-35		

BOMBAY METAL MARKETS

Bombay, April 9

Yellow metal sheets:
4'x4'x21 lbs/Rs. 32; 28 to 56 Rs. 30-8-0; 63 to 112/Rs. 31
Copper sheets:
4'x4'x21 lbs./Rs. 35-4-0; 28 to 56 Rs. 35-8-0; 63 to 112 Rs. 35-12-0
Standard Copper (London)
Cash (buyers) £31-15-0
Cash (sellers) £31-16-3
3 months (buyers) £32-2-6
Settlement £31-15-0
Copper Electrolytic £35-5-0
NON BLUE EAGLE (NEW YORK) 7 1/2 cents per lb.
Market Strong

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935

Congress Party, A Permanent Majority

Assembly's Record Length And Its Result

Govt.'s Defiance Of Popular Opinion, A Feature Of Session

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 9.

If not for its record length, the Assembly session which ended to-day after holding 49 sittings, has established a record for the number of divisions which decided the vote of the House.

Those who knew that the Congress Party was in a minority certainly did not expect, when the session began, that the Congress Party and other groups would be able to combine so often in the Lobby.

No less than 38 divisions were held during the session besides a dozen occasions on which the Opposition carried their point without a division. Of these 38 divisions the Opposition won 28 and Government 10. The total number of votes cast in favour of Government in all divisions were 2,010 and those against Government 2,441. Thus the average strength of Government Party was 50 and that of the Opposition parties 64 which means that judged by the results of this session Government is in a permanent minority and the Congress Party has a permanent majority of eleven through alliance with other groups. Even of the ten divisions which Government carried only one was of consequence, namely that which defeated by 67 to 65 votes the Congress motion to throw out the demand for the Executive Council. As for the rest the election of Sir Abdur Rahim as President was not really a success of Government as Sir Abdur Rahim was the Independent Party's candidate.

Two Congress Defeats

Similarly though the Congress sustained two defeats over its proposals on the J P C Government ultimately lost on this issue through the adoption of the Jinnah formula. Again although Government won by one vote on the question of unemployment insurance its vote merely neutralised the preceding vote of the house and produced a stalemate.

The aviation demand of about one crore was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the President and while two motions of Pandit Pant and Mr. Govinddas regarding salt duty were defeated by Government ultimately another motion of the Congress Party on salt was carried so that in these respect too Government's success was conclusive.

Finally Mr. James's motion about surcharge on income-tax was defeated by Government because the Congress Party remained neutral and Mr Paliwal's amendment regarding the proceeds from additional import duty on salt being used for salt development in Burma and Bengal was defeated by Government because the Party had intended not to press it to a division but some back-benchers unnecessarily precipitated a division. Thus of the 10 divisions Government won there is only one of real consequence and it may be truely said that Government is almost in a permanent minority in the present Assembly and has not been able to defeat the Opposition.

Adjournments

The adjournment motions too have been numerous and perhaps without precedent in respect of the number of those which were notified. About 15 of them were given notice of but not more than six were allowed to be discussed and the rest were ruled out of order by the President.

In this matter every President has his own feelings. I have known one president, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who generally applied the test of 25 members getting up to support the motion and admitted almost every one if so backed. Sir Abdur Rahim has never submitted to this test and has always adjudged issue at his discretion.

It is interesting to review the position from the point of view of the extent to which elected members of the Assembly have been able to influence the judgment of Government.

Popular Opinion Disregarded.

Despite Mr. Bardoli's adjournment motion Mr Sarat Bose remains a state prisoner Mr. Gauba's adjournment motions wanting termination of the Indo-British Trade Treaty and enquiry into the Karachi Firing have been disregarded, Mr B Das's resolution wanting removal of Ban on Khudai Kidmatgars remains unattended to Mr Jinnah's resolution on the J.P.C. has made no difference to the official policy. The Railway Board's demand has been restored despite Mr. Desai's wholesale cut. Mr. Pant's motion which censured the restoration of salary cut is a dead letter while Mr. Aney's plea for Indianisation of railway services merely brought out the statement of up-to-date statistics on the subject. Mr. Joshi's expression of Railwaymen's grievances did not secure any fresh promise of relief while Government is not changing its policy of railway freight in respect of agricultural produce inspite of Captain Lalchand's motion being carried.

Sardar Sant Singh carried his motion for consideration of the Bill relating to security proceedings being heard by Sesions Judges but Government did not relax its opposition to the proposal. Mr. Aney wanted release of political prisoners and Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry urged Indianisation of the army but none of them received assurance of any coming gesture. Haji A. Haroon's condemnation of repression in Baluchistan has made no difference to the official policy while Mr. Mathradas Vissonji's adjournment motion proved ineffective as the Indo-Burma Tribunal had already concluded. Changes in the Finance Bill through motions of Mr. A. Aiyengar, Professor Ranga, Messrs. B. K. Das, James and Kazmi have one and all been rejected by Government.

Congress And Terrorism.

On matter of repeal of repressive laws which Mr. B. Das sponsored Government instead of meeting them has through the Law Member propounded the theory that the Congress campaign has encouraged terrorism while the Finance Member has gone further and accused the Congress of Communistic plans even though the Home Member had stated ear-

(Continued on Page 9.)

A Jatha of Kapurthala Kisans in mourning dress staged an effective demonstration in Delhi. It paraded the streets and lined up on the Railway platform when the Frontier Mail carrying the Maharaja who is 'en route' to Europe arrived.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER QUITE ILLEGAL

Oudh Chief Court Sends Back Case For Retrial

LUCKNOW, April 8.

In the Oudh Chief Court, Mr. Justice Bishweswarnath Srivastava accepted the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Raebareilly, recommending that the order dated July 31, 1934, of Mr. M. P. Singh, a First Class Magistrate of that district, under section 146 Cr. P. C. forbidding the applicant from disturbing the possession of the opposite party until the latter was evicted therefrom in due course of law, be set aside.

His Lordship in course of his judgment observed, "It was quite clear that the Magistrate acted quite illegally in passing the order which he did without allowing the applicant proper opportunity to adduce such evidence as he might have produced in support of his possession.

"The Magistrate has proceeded on the basis of certain documentary evidence indicating the possession of the opposite party but that evidence could at best raise a rebuttable presumption and the applicant ought to have been given opportunity to produce necessary evidence in rebuttal of it".

His Lordship accordingly set the order aside and sent the case back for retrial.—United Press.

TO IMPROVE HARIJANS' STATUS

U. P. Govt. Appoints Education Committee

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The Education Department of the U. P. Government has decided to constitute a Provincial Advisory Committee for the education of the Depressed Classes consisting of five members with the Deputy Director of the Public Instructions as an Ex-Officio Chairman.

This Committee has been appointed with a view to improve the status of the Depressed Classes and to provide them with means by which they can communicate to the Government their views and recommendations with regard to their education.—United Press.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires under date 8th April:—

"S.S Adenmaru of Kokusai Kisen Kaisha arrives on fourth inst. for discharging 7,000 tons of coal from Calcutta. "S.S Kioto of Ellerman lines arrived on fifth instant, discharged 75 tons of cargo from Dunkirk and left on the same day.

KISAN JATHA CONFRONTS MAHARAJA

Impressive Demonstrations On Delhi Rly. Platform

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The black shirt Kisan Jatha of Kapurthala staged most effective demonstrations with cartoons, placards and slogans at the Delhi Railway Station to-day for full one hour. On the arrival of the Frontier Mail in which the Maharaja of Kapurthala with his private staff was travelling on his way to Europe in his special saloon, the volunteers in mourning dress stood in a line at the platform and raised repeated shouts of "Narainkisan Hai Nahin Hagan" (we have no money to pay land revenue) as the train steamed in exactly at 8 a.m.

POLICE 'BUNDOBUST'

Some police officials including the Police Commissioner with a pose of constables were present at the platform. The 'jatha' repeated their slogans and sang poems in chorus depicting the peasants' abject poverty and their inability to pay the land tax and cesses and deploring the insufficiency of beneficent amenities in the State.

The police stood in front of the jatha and prevented them from proceeding in front of the Maharaja's saloon on the platform. The Maharaja came out of the saloon and had a stroll on the platform as the train was shunted.—United Press.

SAPRU & ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has promised to support those agitating against the Allahabad Municipality on the latter's metering the scheme of water supply.

In a talk Sir Tej Bahadur seems to have said that with the exception of one or two, all municipalities of the province have not cared to represent before the Unemployment Committee sittings.—United Press.

Mr. SHARMA RELEASED

CAWNPORE, April 8.

After three years' rigorous incarceration, Comrade Virendra Sharma of Cawnpore was released yesterday from the local gaol.

He was convicted on a charge under section 110 Cr. P. C. Though somewhat pulled down in health, he looked very cheerful, and was accorded a grand reception by his friends and relatives at the gaol gate.—United Press.

LORRY SMASHED TO SPLINTERS

Several Passengers Receive Serious Injuries

LAHORE, April 9.

Information has been received here of a serious lorry accident near Batala beyond Jullundur, involving serious injuries to a number of persons.

It is stated that the lorry was full of passengers, including Mr. Ranvir Singh, Managing Editor of the "Daily Milap", Doctors Santram Sardar and Gian Singh, some prominent Congress workers and others. It was running at a very high speed and dashed against a tree near Manawala village and was smashed to splinters, throwing the occupants under the debris.

Mr. Ranvir Singh escaped without any injury while all others received more or less serious injuries. The injured persons are progressing satisfactorily.

It may be stated that the party was going to attend a public meeting near Beas arranged in connection with Rajan Babu's visit.—United Press.

MAHATMA & MALAVIYA'S MISSION TO ENGLAND

BENARES, April 8.

The report published in certain papers that Mahatma Gandhi has advised Pandit Malaviya not to go to England is incorrect.—A. P.

GUJARAT SOCIALIST PARTY'S PLANS

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party held here on 6th and 7th instant, Mr. Masani Secretary of the A.I.C.S Party attending it was resolved that the secretary Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, and Mr Dinkar Mehta should tour Gujerat and Kathiawar with a view to strengthen the Party organisations and make propaganda for the ensuing annual conference to be held in June, for the presidentship of which the following names were suggested: Mr. Acharya Narendra Deo. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Babu Sampurnanand, Mr Jayprakash Narayan and Mr. S H Ansari.

A Workers' Education Committee with a view to spread education amongst the workers has been appointed. Mr. Dinker Mehta's name has been suggested for co-operation in the Central Labour Research Bureau.

The recent sentences of the nine Labour leaders of Ahmedabad were condemned.

Seva Dal Ban In Assembly Again

Home Member Refuses To Budge Inspite Of Dr. Hardikar's Statement

NEW DELHI, April 9.

To-day's meeting was short and perhaps has established a record for this session in respect of the lowest attendance on any day.

Question hour was comparatively uninteresting. Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. Thein Maung's question and Mr. Satyamurti's supplementary inquiries said that there was a large increase in volume of rice imported from India and Burma into the United Kingdom but foreign interests had switched on to paddy in which India did not receive preference. The Government of India have made representations to the British Government on the subject.

HARDIKAR AND SEVA DAL.

Mr. Satya Narayan Singh drew the attention of the Government to the statement issued by Dr. Hardikar, the Founder of the Hindustani Seva Dal, replying to the charges made by the Home Member that the Dal was a revolutionary organisation. He asked when the Government of India were informed of the revolutionary activities of the Dal.

Sir Henry Craik replied, "As far as I am aware, the first notification issued against the Dal was issued by the Punjab Government in January 1932. During that year we received reports from various provinces showing the revolutionary nature of the organisation.

Mr. Satya Narain Singh further asked if the leaders of the Dal have intimate connection with the terrorists why has not even one of them been proceeded against so far, for the said offence. Sir Henry Craik said, "The view stated by me on several occasions was taken because this body was a revolutionary organisation whose activities included incitement to violence. I don't think it would be profitable to have inquiries made from the Local Governments as to what individuals who were members of the Dal have been prosecuted.

WILL THEY WITHDRAW BAN?

Mr. Satyamurti: "Will the Government of India address the Local Governments concerned to withdraw the ban in the case of those branches against which there is no evidence of their having connection with violence.

Sir Henry Craik: "I see no reason to address the Local Governments."

INDO-ITALIAN TRADE.

Arising from Mr. Satyamurti's question regarding Indian imports into Italy, Sir Joseph Bhore informed the House that the question of a deputation to examine the trade between the two countries and negotiate agreements was engaging the attention of both the Governments. When that was agreed there would be direct negotiations between the two countries.—A.P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

Lahore Organisers Oppose Move For Postponement

LAHORE, April 8.

It is reported that one section of Muslim League leaders are strongly of opinion that the League Session (which it was decided on Sunday should be held on April 21 and 22, should be postponed till October.

Mr. Jinnah's views were tentatively sought and it was reported that he too was in favour of postponement. But the majority of Lahore organisers oppose postponement.

The Reception Committee therefore, has wired to Mr. Jinnah whose final views on the matter are awaited.—A. P.

RUBBER OUTPUT RESTRICTION SCHEME

Siam Approves Of Quota Of 40,000 Tons

SINGAPORE, April 8.

It is reported from Bangkok that the Siamese Assembly has approved of the rubber output quota of 40,000 tons after negotiating with the International Committee. The Siamese Government last September refused to enter the Restriction Scheme on the basis of the Committee's offer of a flatrate output of 15,000 tons annually.

It is presumed that the output quota of 40,000 tons signifies that Siam like other major signatories will henceforth be subject to periodical changes in the output quota as decreed by Committee.

ON EVE OF MADRAS COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

MADRAS, April 8.

Great enthusiasm prevails all over the city in connection with to-morrow's bye-election to the Madras Legislature, the contestants being Mrs. Lakshmipathi (Congress) and Mr. Rangaramanujam (Justice). There are 22,653 voters on the rolls including 4,610 ladies. Elaborate arrangements have been made by the returning officer in co-operation with the Police Commissioner to ensure a peaceful atmosphere. A record number of votes is expected to be polled.—A. P.

WILL TAKE CHARGE BY TELEGRAM

New Commerce Member Will Reach Simla On 15th

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Sir Joseph Bhore, Member in Charge of Commerce and Railway Departments, leaves Delhi on the 9th, arriving at Bhopal the next day. He will leave Bhopal on the 11th and reaches Bombay on the 13th instant.

Chaudhri Zafarulla Khan, Member-designate, takes over charge of his portfolios by telegram at Lahore on the 13th and leaves on 14th night, arriving Simla on the 15th instant.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST ELECTION ROLL

Hubli Meeting Demands Fresh Preparation

HUBLI, April 8.

A large public meeting held on Sunday evening at the Mallikarjun Theatre under the Hubli Citizens League's auspices Mr. Munvalli, pleader, presiding. The first resolution adopted condemns the preliminary electoral rolls of non-Mohamadan and Depressed Class wards, alleging that they are overflowing with innumerable mistakes of omission and commission and hence beyond rectification within the notified period of 17 days. The meeting respectfully requested the Collector and Commissioner to cancel the present rolls and to arrange the preparation of new rolls mentioning the house number, street, owner or tenant, against each elector's name.

The second resolution records the dissatisfaction of alleged returning officers for failure to publish the preliminary rolls punctually during office hours on the 25th March and for failure to keep the rolls open for the public inspection on the 3rd instant although the 3rd was not a gazetted holiday. The meeting further requested the Collector and the Commissioner to appoint Government Officer for the preparation of new rolls.

The meeting requested the President to communicate the resolutions to the Collector, the Commissioner, the Government of Bombay and the Municipal President.

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